City and County of the City of Exeter.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1914,

OF THE

Vital Statistics,

SANITARY WORK, &c.,

BY

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Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

EXETER:
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1915.

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

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Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and Medical Officer of Isolation Hospitals:—
P. H. STIRK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Eng.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer:—
S. MCKEE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H. Ire.

Matron of Isolation Hospital:—MISS MARION JONES.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector under the Food an Drugs Act:—
ARTHUR E. BONHAM, M.S.I.A., &c.

Inspectors:—
R. B. PEARSE, Cert. San. Inst.
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R. C. FORD, Cert. San. Inst.

Temporary Assistant: L. B. DENSHAM, Cert. San. Inst.

Clerks:—
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L. B. LAVER.
L. SIM.

House Disinfector:—W. RODBOURN.

Hospital Porter:—H. TANCOCK.

Health Visitor:—MISS G. HEWER.

I have the honour to present to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of the City of Exeter, my Annual Report for the Year 1914.

P. H. STIRK.

July, 1915.

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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1914.

Population (estimated to middle of 1914)	60,317
Area	4,715 Acres
Estimated Inhabited Houses (middle of 1914)	14,200

BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total		
Nett Births	586	606	1192	Rate per 1,000 living	19·76
Nett Illegitimate Births			75	Percentage of Nett Births	6·3
Excess of Births over Deaths			359	Natural increase per 1,000 living	5·95

DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total		
Nett Deaths	411	422	833	Crude rate per 1,000 living	13·81
				Corrected rate per 1,000 living	12.52
Under 1 Year			101	Deaths under 1 Year to 1,000 Births	84·73
Average for past 10 Years (1904 to 1913)				Corrected rate per 1,000 (all ages)	14·24
				Deaths under 1 Year to 1,000 Births	119·69
65 Years and upwards			315	Percentage of Total Deaths	37·8
Principal Zymotic Diseases			36	Rate per 1,000 living	0·597
Enteric Fever			3	,, ,, ,,	0·05
Small Pox			—	,, ,, ,,	0·00
Measles			—	,, ,, ,,	0·00
Scarlet Fever			1	,, ,, ,,	0·017
Whooping Cough			17	,, ,, ,,	0·28
Diphtheria			3	,, ,, ,,	0·05
Diarrhœa (under 2 Years)			12	,, ,, Births	10·07
Poliomyelitis			1	,, ,, living	0·017
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			60	,, ,, ,,	0·995
Tuberculosis (all forms)			77	,, ,, ,,	1·28
Cancer			71	,, ,, ,,	1·18
Influenza			9	,, ,, ,,	0·15
Violence			30	,, ,, ,,	0·5
Respiratory System			177	,, , ,,	2·93
Nervous System			86	,, ,, ,,	1·43
Circulatory System			93	,, ,, ,,	1·54
Digestive System			46	,, ,, ,,	0·76
Genito Urinary System and Annexa			56	,, ,, ,,	0·93
Old Age			78	,, ,, ,,	1·29
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth			32	,, ,, ,,	0·53
Certified Causes			759	Percentage of Total Deaths	91·12
Inquest Cases			73	,, ,, ,,	8·76
Uncertified Causes			1	,, ,, ,,	0·12
Public Institutions			243	,, Gross Deaths	25·74

METEOROLOGICAL.

Total Rainfall in inches, 33·82. Number of Wet Days, 168.

Mean Temperature, 50·4° F { Highest, 62·9° F in July.
Lowest, 40·3° F in January.

Sunshine during the Year, 1,779 hours 37 minutes.

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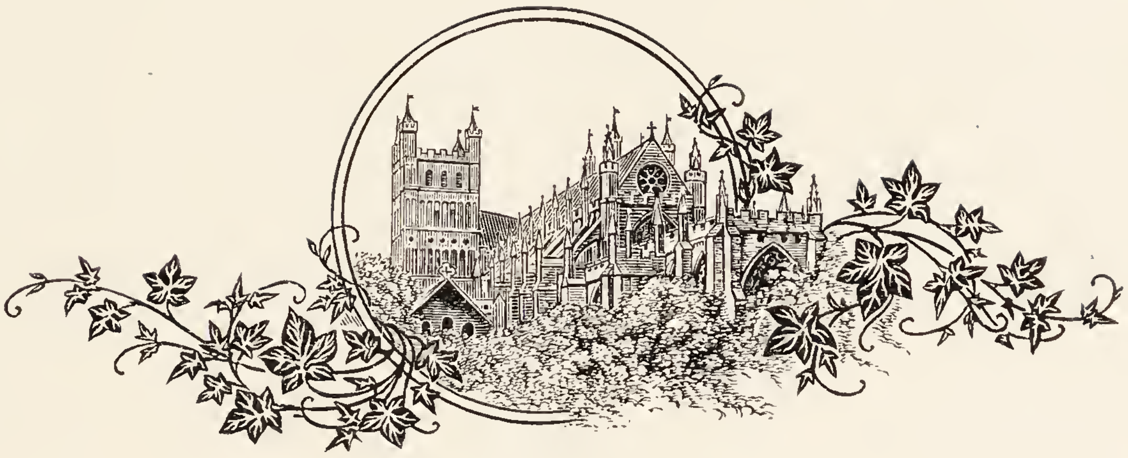

Annual Report.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

General Observations.

Gentlemen,

In presenting this my First Annual Report dealing with the work carried on by the Health Department for the year 1914, I have endeavoured to follow the requirements of the Local Government Board, and at the same time, owing to the large amount of extra work and the depletion of staff caused by the War, I have departed as little as possible from the form of previous reports.

The Population of the City at the time of the last Census (1911) was 48,660. On November the 9th, 1913, the Provisional Order of the Local Government Board extending the boundaries of the City came into force, and the population was then estimated at about 60,080. I have for the purposes of this Report taken the population (middle of 1914) as 60,317.

The number of houses at the Census of 1911 was 10,996, of which 10,246 were inhabited. I estimate that at the present time there are 14,600 houses in the extended City, of which 14,200 are inhabited. Thus there are about 4·25 persons per house, while at the Census of 1901 there were five per house.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The ancient City is situated on either side of the river Exe, about ten miles from the mouth of the estuary. On either side of the river there is a strip of land varying in width of alluvial character, bordered in places by valley gravels. St. Thomas's, St. David's, and the northern parts of the City consist of carboniferous grits and shales. The greater part of Heavitree and the neighbourhood of Cowick Barton of Permain breccia and conglomerate. The part of the City situated on the north side of the river is built on a good slope, has a good natural fall, and is easily drained. The St. Thomas area on the other side of the river has a very slight fall, and is consequently difficult to satisfactorily drain.

The area of the City is 4,715 acres. The density of population is 12·8 per acre, and reckoning the portion of the City built upon at 1,275 acres, we have a density of population of 47 per acre.

CLIMATE.

The City is situated 50 degrees 45 minutes north latitude, and 3 degrees 41 minutes west longitude, occupying the flat summit and declivities of a ridge-like hill which rises from 25·9 feet above Ordnance Datum at the Quay, to 136·5 feet at the Guildhall, 225 9 at Elmside, and 433·5 at the top of Pennsylvania. The average height being about 150 feet above Ordnance Datum.

About the centre of the City stands the ancient and noble Cathedral.

From the elevated character of the ground upon which the greater part of the City is built great natural facilities are afforded for drainage and ventilation.

The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery of extreme variety within only a short distance, presenting the different aspects of Moor, Mountain, and Woodland Scenery.

The City, though for the most part standing on high ground, is yet surrounded on every side by hills, excepting the South-East, where the estuary of the Exe opens to the English Channel.

From its somewhat elevated, yet sheltered situation, it offers, as an inland place, many advantages to those seeking the South of Devon for health's sake.

It combines on its slopes sheltered localities, with ridges of hill country, where more bracing air can be enjoyed.

The climate is soft, warm, mild, calm, equable and comparatively free from storms; from its latitude and position as regards the Atlantic it is essentially oceanic.

The air, though very often humid from the general prevalence of warm westerly winds, is neither cold nor raw. This kind of weather is relaxing, and though the air is saturated with vapour the accompanying warm temperature takes from it the injuriousness of a moist cold climate.

During the winter season the temperature is rarely maintained for any length of time at a degree so low as to render the climate particularly inclement—frost only occasionally occurring, and then not for any long continuance.

The following Table taken from the 1911 Census Returns for Devon shows the population and number of houses in each Ward in the City at that time, and also the number of houses, &c., occupied as tenements.

TABLE

Showing Houses and Population of each Ward.

CENSUS 1911.

WARDS.	HOUSES—1911.				POPULATION. 1911.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited. In occupation.	Uninhabited. Not in occupation.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Belmont	817	×	×	×	3541	1574	1967
Cowick	995				4180	1968	2212
Exwick	874				3885	1913	1972
Holy Trinity	624				3201	1526	1675
Rougemont	723				3711	1776	1935
St. David	706				3168	1448	1720
St. James	818				3611	1440	2171
St. John	520				3318	1674	1644
St. Leonard	861				4007	1704	2303
St. Matthew	785				3667	1766	1901
St. Paul	564				3029	1352	1677
St. Petrock	537				2800	1077	1723
St. Sidwell	728				3230	1534	1696
St. Thomas	712				3316	1643	1673
Totals ..	10264				48664	22395	26269

× Details not yet published.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rate.

The total number of Births registered in Exeter in the year 1914 was 1,193, divided as follows:—587 Males and 606 Females.

Of this number 42 Male and 35 Female Births were certified as illegitimate.

To the 1,193 Births must be added 2 female inward transferable births, one of which is illegitimate, and 1 male and 2 female outward transferable births, all of which are illegitimate, must be deducted, giving a net number of 1,192, being 586 males and 606 females, and of this number 41 males and 34 females are illegitimate.

This gives a Birth-rate of 19·76 per 1,000, being ·33 higher than that of last year, 4·04 below that of England and Wales, and 5·24 below that of the 97 Great Towns in which Exeter is classed.

Death-rate

The total number of Deaths registered as occurring during the year was 900, divided as follows:—454 males and 446 females.

To these must be added the inward transferable deaths, 17 males and 27 females—total 44; and the outward transferable deaths, 60 males and 51 females—total 111—must be deducted. This gives a net number of 833, being 411 males and 422 females.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

Corrected Death-rate.

In order that the Death-rate of various places can be fairly compared, it is essential to know whether the respective populations are made up of sexes in the same proportion, and whether they contain the same proportion of persons in the various age groups.

The Crude Death-rate is 13·81. To correct a Death-rate for age and sex distribution the Registrar-General has published Tables giving factors by which the Death-rate has to be multiplied. The factor for Exeter is ·9067 and the corrected Death-rate 12·52.

The corrected Death-rate for England and Wales is given for the year 1914 as 13·7 per 1,000, for the 97 Great Towns in which Exeter is classed as 15·0, and for London 14·4.

The corrected Death-rate for Exeter, therefore, is 1·18 below England and Wales, 2·48 below the 97 Great Towns, and 1·88 below London.

The Registrar-General gives the Death-rate among persons aged 65 years and upwards for the year 1914 per 1,000 of the estimated population at that group of ages, as follows:—

England and Wales	82·5
97 Great Towns (including London) ...	86·1
145 Smaller Towns	82·2
England and Wales, less the 242 Towns	79·4
London	83·8

The Death-rate in Exeter of persons in the same age group was 82·03 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the number of Deaths (Nett) each Month (distinguishing Males and Females) at different age periods.

MONTH.	Under 1 Year		1 to 2 Years		2 to 3 Years		3 to 4 Years		4 to 5 Years		5 to 10 Years		10 to 15 Years		15 to 25 Years		25 to 35 Years		35 to 45 Years		45 to 55 Years		55 to 65 Years		65 to 75 Years		75 to 85 Years		85 Y'rs & upwards		Total.		Grand Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January ..	11	4	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	7	7	4	8	7	5	11	9	12	2	6	49	60	109
February ..	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	2	7	4	4	4	10	14	4	7	4	—	44	40	84
March ..	6	6	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	6	3	6	5	1	8	1	2	32	38	70
April ..	—	—	1	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	5	1	6	5	4	4	13	9	5	8	1	3	39	37	76
May ..	3	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	2	2	2	4	9	4	9	4	4	8	2	5	1	3	38	36	74
June ..	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	3	5	1	3	1	7	7	8	5	4	4	—	2	41	28	69
July ..	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	5	1	1	3	—	—	3	2	1	—	17	13	30
August ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	1	4	5	5	2	6	3	5	1	—	17	30	47
September ..	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	2	3	9	3	5	3	1	—	1	19	29	48
October ..	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	3	5	6	3	5	2	3	34	36	70
November ..	3	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	3	3	2	—	2	5	5	6	5	8	7	2	2	2	37	30	67
December ..	6	6	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	4	3	—	4	—	7	5	3	14	7	8	4	1	44	45	89
Total ..	61	40	18	15	1	5	3	4	2	4	6	4	7	5	21	12	21	28	27	27	48	37	62	60	64	91	51	67	19	23	411	422	833

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of Deaths under one year of age was 101. The number of Births being 1,192, **this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 84·73 per 1,000 Births,** as compared with 99 79 for the previous year.

The Infant Mortality Rate is the lowest on record. The lowest rate previously obtained was in 1912, when it was 95 per 1,000. The average rate for the past ten years in Exeter is 119·69 per 1,000 Births.

Deaths under One Year.

On reference to Table IA, page 103, it will be seen that the Death-rate of Infants under one year per 1,000 Births is as follows:—

England and Wales	105
97 Great Towns in which Exeter is included	114
145 Smaller Towns	104
England and Wales (less the 242 Towns)...	93
London	104

The early notification of Births under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which enables a visit to be paid shortly after the birth occurs, has undoubtedly largely contributed to this extremely good result, as has also the advice given to parents by the Health Visitor.

The work done by the Babies' Welcome Club has also been a factor for good. The Babies' Welcome Club is an institution doing a valuable work, to which one feels that every help and encouragement should be given.

The ages of, and causes of deaths of infants under one year may be seen on reference to Tables III, IIIA and IV, pages 106, 107, and 109.

From result of enquiries by the Health Visitor I find that the mortality among hand-fed infants is five times higher than that of the breast-fed infants.

The following Table shows the Ratio of Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births for the year 1914 compared with the ten years 1904 to 1913:—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average for the 10 Years 1904—1913.	1914
166	124·5	129	134	126·6	101·3	96·7	124	95	99·79	119·69	84·73

INQUESTS.

During the past year the Coroner decided that an Inquest was necessary in 80 cases, compared with 67 in the previous year. This increase is accounted for by the extension of the district. Thirteen of these 80 cases were non-residents (Outward Transferable). The verdicts of the Juries as to the causes of death were recorded as follows:—

Deaths Properly Belonging to the District.

Accidents—

Burns	6
Conflagrations	3
Diabetes, accellerated by accident	1
Injuries by Fall	3
Fracture (cause not specified)	1
Injury by Vehicle	1
Injury by Animals	1
Lack of Care (Infant)	1
Premature and Instrumental Birth	1
Overlaying	1
Syncope caused by Fall	1
Railway Accident	1
Tetanus	1

Suicide—

Drowning	1
Poison	2
Hanging	1
Cut Throat	2

Natural Causes—

Heart Disease	17
Diseases of Arteries	3
Congestion of Lungs	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Pneumonia (Lobar and Undefined)	1
Bronchitis	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2
Infantile Convulsions	3
Senile Decay	2
Bright's Disease	3
Accidents of Pregnancy	1
Ulcer of Stomach	1
Congenital Malformation	1
Syncope	1
Diabetes	1
Total	67

DEATHS—OUTWARD TRANSFERABLE.

Execution—

Execution	1

Accidental—

Injury by Fall	3
Anæsthetics (Surgical)	3
Injury by Animals	1

Murder—	
Poison	1
Natural Causes—	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1
Heart Disease	2
Septicaemia	1
Total	13

An inquest was also held in six cases on the Inward Transferable Deaths, and verdicts recorded as follows:—

Accidents—	
Poison	1
Drowning	1
Suicide—	
Cut Throat	1
Drowning	1
Run Over by Train	1
Natural Causes—	
Heart Disease	1
Total	6

THE FOLLOWING TABLES

Will show the comparative Rates for each Month or Year:—

CITY OF EXETER.

Death-rate Statistics.

Month.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Jan.	19·26	17·58	20·4	17·76	15·5	18·23	20·94	14·26	14·94	21·68
Feb.	16·24	14·56	20·0	17·72	19·18	16·26	21·93	19·67	15·67	16·71
Mar.	15·12	17·5	22·2	22·03	19·55	17·7	25·87	19·67	19·59	13·93
April	12·53	14·4	18·0	18·67	19·22	20·99	16·02	14·50	20·08	15·12
May	13·65	12·8	23·6	14·9	11·42	11·42	13·06	11·55	20·08	14·72
June	11·52	10·73	12·21	10·72	13·94	7·35	12·81	12·78	12·49	13·73
July	12·2	11·66	11·62	10·06	12·25	11·66	10·35	14·75	12·98	5·97
Aug.	14·28	13·06	9·88	13·08	12·12	10·7	16·02	9·5	13·47	9·35
Sept.	10·68	14·66	15·15	14·12	10·14	10·7	17·49	13·03	11·51	9·55
Oct,	13·55	14·0	15·72	14·22	10·35	12·96	10·6	15·24	11·76	13·92
Nov.	15·81	13·58	11·91	17·85	13·9	13·8	11·09	13·52	15·92	13·33
Dec.	17·86	14·3	11·80	15·46	18·92	13·16	14·3	12·25	18·37	17·7

The Death-rate per 1,000 for each year being—

14·4 14·0 16·4 15·57 14·7 13·74 15·87 14·22 15.57 13·81

IN THE GREAT TOWNS.

Month.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Jan.	18·5	16·3	19·8	18·58	16·95	15·2	15·57	16·12	16·36	18·16
Feb.	17·1	16·8	19·4	18·16	18·35	16·02	16·75	18·1	17·42	15·55
Mar.	16·3	16·4	17·6	17·5	21·32	13·98	15·2	14·42	16·95	15·82
April	16·1	17·0	16·9	15·7	16·46	14·17	15·17	14·15	15·12	15·08
May	14·8	14·8	15·2	13·3	14·1	13·0	13·58	13·28	13·4	13·88
June	13·1	12·8	13·0	11·7	12·22	11.3	11·85	11·75	11·7	12·9
July	13·2	12·1	12·16	11·66	11·17	11·2	12·37	11·44	11·3	11·8
Aug.	17·0	16·4	11·75	14·9	11·92	11·5	19·44	11·27	13·0	12·5
Sept,	14·5	20·25	13·15	13·84	12·67	12·67	17·57	11·5	14·25	14·94
Oct,	14·3	15·28	15·30	13·9	12·27	12·97	14·47	13·52	13·7	13·8
Nov.	16·4	15·6	15·3	15·52	14·5	15·76	14·08	14·6	13·65	14·32
Dec.	17·1	18·0	15·9	15·48	16·0	15·4	15·82	15·75	14·28	16·48

The Death-rate per 1,000 for each year being—

15·7 15·9 15·4 15·8 14·7 13·4 15·5 13·82 14.3 14·7

The Table for 1905-1909 is for the 76 Great Towns, for 1910 and 1911 for the 77 Great Towns, for 1912 for the 95 Great Towns, for 1913 for the 96 Great Towns, and for 1914 for the 97 Great Towns.

The Deaths of Exeter Residents due to the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis, were:—

Notifiable Zymotic Deaths.

Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal.	Erysipelas.	Total.
—	3	—	1	3	—	1	8

Giving a Death-rate of ·133 per 1,000.

One death from Diphtheria, one death from Scarlet Fever, and one death from Typhoid Fever occurred at the Exeter Isolation Hospital.

The Deaths from the following Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases were:—

Non-Notifiable Zymotic Deaths.

Influenza.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa. Under 2 years.	Total.
9	17	12	38

Giving a Death-rate of ·63 per 1,000.

The Death-rate for Exeter for the seven commoner Diseases, viz.: Enteric, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa (under two years of age) was ·597 per 1,000.

DISEASE INCIDENTS.

Notifiable Diseases.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox.

Fortunately no case of this disease has occurred in Exeter during the year 1914.

Since the alterations made at the Isolation Hospital, where formerly Smallpox cases were isolated, we have no accommodation for isolating Smallpox, and with an increasing proportion of the population unvaccinated and the present European War existing, it is impossible to regard as satisfactory the position of a population of over 60,000 people with no Smallpox accommodation.

The Sanitary Committee have shewn that they regard this matter as a serious one, but the difficulty is to obtain a suitable site. A sub-committee has been appointed, and in conjunction with the Council officials endeavours have been made to find suitable premises or a suitable site. It is hoped that in the near future arrangements may be made in conjunction with the County Council to erect on a suitable site a combined hospital for both authorities, an arrangement calculated to provide with greater economy a more efficient institution than could possibly be provided by either authority acting independently.

TABLE

Showing the actual number of cases of Smallpox notified for ten years and mortality for same:—

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
Cases Notified	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Diphtheria

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 67 cases of this disease were notified. This is the largest number of cases notified during any one of the last ten years, and gives an attack rate of about 1·5 per 1,000. This on the surface is somewhat disturbing, but a deeper examination of the figures considerably reduces their apparent seriousness. Twenty-eight of the cases occurred in five institutions or schools, and a large proportion of these were bacteriological cases only—that is to say, the children themselves were not suffering in any way, but had been in close contact with cases, and the examination of swabs taken from their throats or nose, or both, shewed that they were capable of conveying the disease to others. If we exclude all these bacteriological cases the number falls to little more than the average annual number of cases for the last ten years.

The experience of the past year tends to confirm the view that this disease is mainly spread by "carriers," *i.e.*, individuals who harbour the bacillus in either the throat or nose, and are capable of giving the disease to others, although suffering but slightly or not at all themselves.

Time after time it has been shewn that some other member of the family, a school companion, or someone in close contact with the patient, has acted as a carrier, and it becomes a question whether it is not advisable to swab all contacts as a routine measure to prevent the disease spreading. As to the value of such a proceeding, two illustrations will suffice. A few cases of Diphtheria occurred in a school. It was not confined to any particular class, although three cases occurred in one school residence. All the children in this house were examined bacteriologically, and four were found to be infected, although not themselves ill. These were isolated and treated.

Acting on the advice of the medical man to the school, an instruction was sent to all the parents of day scholars to the effect that an outbreak was threatened and that some children who were apparently well had been found to be "carriers," and that no children would be re-admitted to the school unless they had been examined bacteriologically and pronounced free from infection. The result being that most of the children were examined, seven children being notified as carrier cases. Several others who were carriers were not notified, but were treated. No further cases occurred, and it was not necessary to close the school.

The action taken on this occasion has been adversely criticised on the ground that it created unnecessary alarm and panic amongst those having children at the school. Personally I do not take that view, but consider that the bold action taken by the school authorities, on the advice of their school doctor, prevented a serious outbreak, with the possible closing of the school, and perhaps loss of valuable lives, and should create increased confidence in the minds of the parents as to the efficiency of the measures taken to safeguard the health of the scholars.

Two cases of Diphtheria were reported in a residential institution for defective children. Both children occupied the same dormitory. The throats of the whole of the children occupying that dormitory were swabbed, and six out of 29 were found to have the bacillus, one subsequently developing a mild attack of Diphtheria. All the bacteriological cases were isolated and treated, with the result that no further cases occurred.

The somewhat wholesale examination of swabs involved is decidedly expensive. The two outbreaks referred to, and one other in a private school, cost the authority approximately

£80 for the examination of swabs alone, and it seems a subject for consideration whether the entire cost should fall upon the ratepayers and no part be defrayed by the institutions concerned.

In all 942 bacteriological examinations were made in dealing with this disease—608 for purposes of diagnosis and 334 as to freedom from infection.

The bacteriological examinations are made free provided they pass through the Sanitary Office, but not if sent direct to the Bacteriologist.

Antitoxin is supplied without charge in necessitious cases.

Thirty-five cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital, with one death.

TABLE

Showing the number of cases of Diphtheria notified and mortality from same for the past ten years:—

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
Cases Notified	14	12	12	29	48	56	37	41	34	67	350
Deaths	3	4	1	3	8	14	1	2	2	3	41

TABLE

Showing Age and Sex Incidents :—

	Cases Notified.			Removed to Isolation Hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Year ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Between 1 and 5 Years	3	3	6	3	2	5
,, 5 and 10 ,,	10	13	23	5	7	12
,, 10 and 15 ,,	2	18	20	1	7	8
Over 15 Years ..	4	13	17	4	4	8
Total ..	19	48	67	13	20	33

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever.

The City has been very free from Scarlet Fever during the year, and even including the additional population of Heavitree there have been fewer cases notified than in any of the previous ten years—namely, 67. Sixty-five were treated at the Isolation Hospital, including those remaining in at the end of the year 1914, with one death.

TABLE

Showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and mortality from the same for the past ten years:—

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
Cases Notified	70	139	69	69	120	143	82	394	148	67	1301
Deaths	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	4	2	1	23

TABLE

Showing Age and Sex Incidents:—

	Cases Notified.			Removed to Isolation Hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Between 1 and 5 Years	9	6	15	5	5	10
,, 5 and 10 ,,	10	11	21	8	9	17
,, 10 and 15 ,,	8	5	13	8	3	11
Over 15 Years ..	9	9	18	8	6	14
Total ..	36	31	67	29	23	52

ENTERIC FEVER.

Enteric Fever.

The number of cases notified was 19, with three fatal cases.

In five cases the disease was clearly contracted out of the City.

Three cases occurred in an institution. The original case probably contracted the disease outside the institution, and the other two were engaged in nursing the original case.

In four cases, although not actually proved, there was strong presumptive evidence that the disease had been contracted through eating shell-fish. One fatal case had not only eaten shell-fish (winkles and cockles) repeatedly within the three weeks of the onset of illness, but had also eaten snails, to which he was particularly partial.

Of the remaining seven cases, in five the sanitary condition of the premises was unsatisfactory.

Fourteen cases were removed and treated at the Isolation Hospital, two of which proved fatal. A positive widal reaction was obtained in eight cases, the others not being examined.

TABLE

Showing the number of cases of Typhoid Fever and the mortality from the same for the past ten years:—

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
Cases Notified	20	37	18	17	48	14	7	14	8	19	202
Deaths	3	7	3	—	2	3	2	1	3	3	27

TABLE

Showing Age and Sex Incidents:—

	Cases Notified.			Removed to Isolation Hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Between 1 and 5 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 5 and 10 ,,	—	1	1	—	—	—
,, 10 and 15 ,,	4	—	4	2	—	2
Over 15 Years ..	3	11	14	2	10	12
Total ..	7	12	19	4	10	14

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis.

Table T (1) shows the number of notifications of tubercular cases received. It is not comparable with other years owing to the extension of the City boundaries.

The Map at the end shows the distribution of the cases in the City.

In suspected cases sputum is examined by the Bacteriologist free of charge and a report sent to the Medical Practitioner, 130 specimens have been examined with a positive result in 37.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 1914 was ·995 per 1,000, being slightly higher than in 1913.

Table T (2) shows the number of deaths from Tubercular diseases during the past ten years, but in consulting this Table it must not be forgotten that the parish of Heavitree is included for the first time.

At the end of 1913 it was reported that 168 cases of Tubercular disease were under treatment in the City. If to these we add the 151 primary notifications received and deduct

77, being the number of deaths during the year from Tubercular diseases, we should have 242 cases under treatment. This is not strictly accurate, because no allowance is made for recoveries, but it is probably not very wide of the truth.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

During the year 1914 a scheme was adopted by the City Council for dealing with Tubercular conditions, at present it is only partly in operation owing to the delay in the completion of the County Sanatorium at Hawkmoor.

Briefly, the scheme consists of—

Sanatorium accommodation to the extent of ten beds in the County Sanatorium at Hawkmoor when completed.

A Joint Dispensary with the County Council at Ivybank, Exeter.

Hospital accommodation at the Heavitree Isolation Hospital, Pinhoe.

Provision of Shelters for treatment where conditions are suitable.

The treatment and general work will, therefore, consist of Dispensary, Sanatorium and Hospital treatment for all cases requiring supervision by the Public Health Authority, and of domiciliary treatment for insured persons requiring it by the panel practitioners under the provisions of the National Insurance Act. The provision of extra nourishment is also provided for the insured persons, but not for the non-insured.

During the year 1914 the provisions for treatment have been as follows:—

The twelve beds at Pinhoe, destined eventually for Hospital cases, have been used as a temporary Sanatorium.

The Dispensary at Ivybank has been in operation during the last nine months of the year only.

Upon a case of Tuberculosis being notified a visit is made by the Health Visitor, who fills in a card of preliminary enquiries and reports thereon to the chief tuberculosis officer, who decides whether it is such a case as should come under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority. In case of doubt the medical practitioner notifying the case, and in some cases the patients themselves, are consulted in this matter. If the case is one that should apparently be under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority, it is referred to the Dispensary. The Dispensary Tuberculosis Officer then, having first communicated with the medical practitioner, examines the patient and recommends a specific line of treatment, either Sanatorium, Dispensary, or Domiciliary. The Tuberculosis Officer examines the sanitary surroundings of the patient, and if defective reports thereon to the Medical Officer of Health, and also offers to examine all contacts.

In the case of patients coming under the National Insurance Act the recommendation is considered by the Insurance Committee, and if they agree to the suggested line of treatment it is carried out.

Domiciliary treatment of the insured persons is carried out by the panel practitioners, and although an agreement with the County Council provides for the services of the Dispensary Tuberculosis Officer for the purposes of consultation upon domiciliary cases, little or no use has been made of his services, neither are periodical reports made as to the progress, &c., of these cases as required by the memorandum of the Local Government Board on domiciliary treatment.

The Health Visitor has made 142 primary visits in connection with tuberculosis and 207 secondary visits. Instructions how to avoid infecting others and advice generally is given by the Health Visitor. Suitable expectoration flasks and disinfectants are also supplied.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT

This has, as already explained, been given at the Heavitree Isolation Hospital, 12 beds being available.

At the commencement of the year there were 11 patients in the Sanatorium. Almost without exception these were cases far too advanced for Sanatorium treatment, consequently the results were by no means encouraging. Since then early pulmonary cases only have been admitted, and on the whole these cases had done extremely well, but some are still in the institution, and therefore do not appear in the Table shewing the condition of discharged patients. The average duration of treatment in each case was as follows:—

Insured Cases	131 Days
Non-insured Cases	121 Days

Upon discharge from the Sanatorium patients are urged to put themselves under observation at the Dispensary, and the majority do so, so that in case of relapse no time is lost in re-commencing treatment.

Tuberculosis is so persistent a disease, and the liability to relapses so common, that at least three or four years must elapse before the permanent results of treatment can be definitely stated. In the following Tables, however, the immediate results are shewn :—

Condition of Adult Patients discharged during 1914.

Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3	2	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	8	5

Condition of Children (under 16) discharged during 1914.

Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2

REPORT OF WORK AT IVYBANK DISPENSARY BY THE DISPENSARY TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

During the nine months from April 1st to December 31st, 1914, 119 cases of Tuberculosis or supposed Tuberculosis were examined, 56 of them being male and 63 female. 90 were examined at their own homes and 29 at the Dispensary.

As regards age incidence, 3 were between 1 and 5, 28 between 5 and 15, 25 between 15 and 25, 29 between 25 and 35, while 34 were over 35.

Of these 119 cases 32 were considered to be in early stages or with only moderate amount of disease, 25 were in chronic stages, and 53 were advanced cases, while 9 were doubtful or non-tubercular.

CONTACTS.—185 were examined, and 12 of them were found tubercular, 6 of either sex, several cases of whom there was some suspicion remaining under observation.

The outstanding feature of these figures is the high proportion of advanced cases notified, nearly one-half of the total number examined, though some allowance must be made for a few cases of which the M.O.H. had had previous notice. There seems to be undue reluctance to notify Tuberculosis unless the physical signs are pronounced or tuberale bacilli have been found in the sputum. No very favourable results of treatment can be expected unless patients come under notice at the earliest possible moment, at any rate as regards Sanatorium treatment. In some cases, however, the disease is advanced before the patient consults his medical attendant, and it is surprising to note that such a startling symptom as an early haemophysis may be totally disregarded. It will be seen by the above figures that comparatively few could be recommended for Sanatorium treatment. Of the early cases several were contacts, and others were revealed by school medical inspection. Some who were recommended Sanatorium treatment did not avail themselves of the offer, either because they did not consider themselves sufficiently ill or from reluctance to enter an institution.

Thirty-five of the 119 cases could be traced to direct personal or home infection.

The occupations followed by these 119 patients were naturally very various. Six were shop assistants, five domestic servants, five engaged in tailoring or dressmaking, five labourers of various descriptions, three clerks, three engaged in printing trade, two charwomen, two painters, and 26 were of school age. The occupations of the others were miscellaneous or no trade was followed.

Direct treatment at the Dispensary was undertaken in 64 cases. Of these 32 at the end of the year were improved, 14 not improved, and 17 worse. 46 were still under treatment at the end of the year. Only six were so far improved as to be able to start work again, except where the occupation consisted merely of domestic duties or attendance at school.

Few cases were found suitable for tuberculin treatment, eight only being thus treated, five being much benefited, while one was restored to full working capacity. A few cases in children would have been suitable if a reliable temperature record could have been obtained.

H. E. GOULDEN,

M.D. (Durham,) D.P.H. (Camb.)

DISINFECTION.

After all known cases of removal or death of tubercular patients, disinfection is carried out as for other infectious diseases. In 85 cases disinfection has been carried out during the year 1914.

TABLE T (1). PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from January 4th, 1914, to January 2nd, 1915.

	Number of Notifications on Form A.													Number of Notifications on Form B.†					No. of Notifications on Form C.	
	Primary Notifications.*												Total Notifications on Form A.	Primary Notifications.*				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.		Under 5.	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.			
Pulmonary, Males ...	..	..	3	2	7	7	13	9	8	3	3	55	60	..	1	1	2	4	4	1
,, Females ...	..	1	1	4	11	5	21	13	4	1	1	62	66	..	1	1	2	2	3	..
Non-pulmonary, Males	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	10	1	4	2	7	7	..	..
,, Females	..	1	3	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included among the "pulmonary" returns only.

*PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form A or Form B, in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has been previously notified in the area is regarded as duplicate. (Note.—No primary notifications should be made on Form C.)

†A School Medical Inspector, or the Medical Officer of Health of a county, county borough, or other district, if acting as a School Medical Inspector, is required to notify on Form B all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not these have previously been notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form A in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these columns.

Col. 14. The object of this column is to show the extent to which duplicate notification of the same case occurs on Form A, and all notifications on Form A, whether duplicate or not, are included in this column.

Cols. 15-18. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form B in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications which have been made during the year on Form B in the area concerned, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area, or not, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in this column.

Col. 21. Only notifications on Form C made by the Medical Officers of Sanatoria, as defined in the Tuberculosis Regulations are entered in this column.

TABLE T (2).

Showing the Deaths from the following diseases for the past ten years.

Disease	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Phthisis ..	48	60	58	64	69	52	69	57	45	60
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	21	15	15	21	15	17	15	2	15	10
Tubercular Meningitis ..	9	5	10	7	7	8	11	7	5	7
Tabes Mesenterica	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	0
Total	78	80	83	93	92	78	96	70	65	77

Continued Fever.

CONTINUED FEVER.

No case of this disease was notified.

Typhus Fever.

TYPHUS FEVER.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Puerperal Fever.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases of this disease were notified.

Erysipelas.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty-six cases of this disease were notified, none of which ended fatally.

Chicken Pox.

CHICKEN POX.

During the year 67 cases have been notified, none of which ended fatally.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Membranous Croup.

No case of this disease has been notified.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year 14 cases of this disease were notified.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Cerebro Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case of Acute Poliomyelitis.

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

Measles.

MEASLES.

Only two cases of this disease have been notified through the Schools, and no death has been attributed to Measles.

TABLE

Showing the number of deaths from Measles for the past ten years:—

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
Deaths	9	0	68	1	1	0	57	0	41	0	177

Whooping Cough.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease has been troublesome more or less throughout the year, 202 cases having been notified through the schools. 17 deaths have been caused by the disease, all in children under five years of age.

Under 1 Year	8
Between 1 and 2 Years	6
" 2 and 5 "	3

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Diarrhœa.

There were 16 deaths from the above diseases during the past year. 11 occurred to children under one year of age.

The number of deaths from these diseases were divided as follows:—

Under 1 Year	11
Between 1 and 2 Years	1
Between 2 and 5 Years	1
Between 45 and 65 Years ..	2
65 Years and Upwards	1
	16

CANCER.

Cancer.

The deaths from this disease were 71, which is rather more than last year. This, however, is accounted for by the extension of the City.

TABLE

Of Deaths from Cancer for the past ten years:—

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Deaths	44	51	41	66	67	64	62	56	67	71

The action taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease consists in assisting to make a correct diagnosis by providing free bacteriological examinations and consultations when desired by the patients' own medical attendant; supplying the means of treatment, such as, antitoxin for diphtheria cases, and disinfectants; removal of cases to Isolation Hospital, disinfection of houses, rooms and articles, after the patient has been removed or has recovered. Information is also sent to the Schools and Librarians of all notified cases

A certain amount of reduplication of work has been avoided during the past year by the amalgamation of the Public Health and School Medical Departments. The sending of many notices between the two departments is now avoided, and the work of both generally facilitated and more intimately co-related.

SUMMARY OF DISEASES FOR WHICH DISINFECTION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT.

Scarlet Fever	63
Phthisis	85
Diphtheria	53

Typhoid	14
Cancer	22
Erysipelas	3
Chicken Pox	6
Various	168
Total	414

This necessitated the Disinfection of 409 Rooms.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The introduction of some 7,000 additional individuals to a given district, be they military or civil, cannot but be viewed with some uneasiness by those responsible for the protection of the public health, especially so when it is remembered how constantly the units comprising this number have been changed.

Realising how impossible it was from a public health point of view to separate the civil from the military, and how the health of one depended upon the health of the other, the services of this department were offered to the military medical department on the outbreak of war, and before the Local

Government Board issued a circular suggesting that this should be done, but it was not until the matter was taken up by the Local Government Board, in conjunction with the War Office, that any co-operation was attempted. Since then, with a few notable exceptions, the co-operation between the two in this district has left little to be desired.

The War has affected the Public Health Department in two ways—

1. By depletion and alteration in the staff.
2. By increasing the amount of work.

One assistant sanitary inspector (Mr. Ford) and one clerk (Mr. Laver) have joined the Army.

The following are some of the chief ways in which my department has been able to render assistance to the Military Authorities :—

1. By helping to secure a sufficient water supply.
2. By helping to secure satisfactory disposal of garbage and other refuse.
3. In securing satisfactory drainage and conservancy arrangements.

4. In the control of infectious disease and in arranging hospital accommodation for infectious cases, in the matter of disinfection, and by the notification of all infectious cases occurring among the civil population to the Military Medical Department.

5. By advising as to the suitability of billets when requested.

6. By safeguarding the food supply of the troops.

In each of these ways my department has been able to render some assistance, and the following details will give some idea of the work entailed.

Twelve public halls and schools have been examined, measured and reported upon as to their fitness for billeting purposes, suggestions made as to the numbers to be accommodated, and for increasing the sanitary accommodation, ventilation and ablution appliances.

Forty-two large empty houses have been inspected, measured as to cubic space, sanitary fittings and drains examined, in many instances tested, and suggestions made as to increasing the sanitary and ablution arrangements, and in some cases re-constructing sanitary conveniences. The halls, schools and houses used as billets were systematically inspected while in occupation, and advice given as to cleanliness, ventilation, and the avoidance of overcrowding.

The meat intended for the troops was regularly inspected in the early mornings at the distributing centre by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Two consignments of frozen beef were condemned as unfit for food, and part of another consignment was rejected on the ground of inferior quality.

There has been a large increase in the number of articles disinfected, and this is mainly attributable to the work done for the military authorities. The kit of every man admitted to the V.A.O. Hospitals is disinfected by the Sanitary Authority. All soldiers suffering from notifiable infectious disease are admitted and treated at the Isolation Hospital, under agreement with the War Office.

ARTICLES DISINFECTED IN 1914.

Mattresses	341
Palliasses	415
Blankets	1392
Bolsters	263
Pillows	410
Bedties	287
Quilts	303
Sheets	376
Carpets	218
Dresses	124
Dressing Gowns	97
Curtains	195
Underlinen	326
Coats	314
Suits	305
Rugs	139
Other Articles	3918
Total	9423

Total number of Articles Disinfected in 1913, 6585.

Sanatorium Report.

EXETER ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Report for the Year 1914.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following Report of the cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the year 1914:—

We began the year with 32 cases under treatment remaining over from 1913, 17 of which were from the County. 222 cases were admitted during the year, 123 of these coming from the County; and we have at the end of the year 1914, 48 cases under treatment, of whom 29 are from the County.

The following Table shows the number of cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the past ten years:—

1905	Total treated	at Isolation Hospital ...	128
1906	,,	,, ...	321
1907	,,	,, ...	205
1908	,,	,, ...	208
1909	,,	,, ...	361
1910	,,	,, ...	296

1911	„	„	223
1912	„	„	513
1913	„	„	282
1914	„	„	254

The number of cases treated at the Isolation Hospital during 1914 from the County of Devon includes cases as per schedule from St. Thomas R.D.C., Sidmouth U.D.C., Exmouth U.D.C., Dawlish U.D.C., Crediton R.D.C., Crediton U.D.C., Newton Abbot R.D.C., Digby's Asylum, and private cases.

The following table shows the number of County cases treated during the past ten years:—

1905	Cases from	County of Devon	47
1906	„	„	169
1907	„	„	103
1908	„	„	103
1909	„	„	184
1910	„	„	79
1911	„	„	99
1912	„	„	157
1913	„	„	98
1914	„	„	140

There was no death amongst the 140 cases admitted from the County of Devon.

The following is the mortality amongst the 114 cases admitted from the City of Exeter.—

Typhoid Fever	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Total ...	4

Cases treated from the City of Exeter ...	114
Cases treated from the County of Devon ...	140
Total ...	254

The average duration of each patient's stay in the Isolation Hospital was 44·6 days.

Against in	1905	42 days
,,	1906	52 ,,
,,	1907	48 ,,
,,	1908	50 ,,
,,	1909	48 ,,
,,	1910	49 ,,
,,	1911	50 ,,

Against in	1912	48 days
,,	1913	48 ,,
,,	1914	44 ,,

The average number of patients per day for 1914 was 26·7.

During the year 1914 there occurred four deaths amongst all the patients who were treated at the Isolation Hospital, viz.:—

From Typhoid Fever ...	2
From Scarlet Fever ...	1
From Diphtheria ...	1
Total ...	4

This gives a death-rate of 1·87 per 100 cases treated.

DIPHTHERIA.—85 cases of Diphtheria were treated during the year, of whom 1 died, 63 were discharged cured, and 21 left under treatment. This gives a mortality of 1·34 per 100 cases.

TYPHOID FEVER.—25 cases of Typhoid Fever were treated during the year, of whom 2 died, 20 were discharged cured, and 3 were left under treatment. This gives a mortality of 8·5 per 100 cases.

SCARLET FEVER.—144 cases of Scarlet Fever were treated during the year, of whom 1 died, 119 were discharged cured, and 24 left under treatment, giving a mortality of ·75 per 100 cases.

The work of the institution has been carried on under difficulties owing to the unfinished condition of the buildings, but the work now appears to be well in hand, and in the coming year all these difficulties will be removed.

Fortunately there has so far been very little infectious disease amongst the troops in the district, but should an epidemic occur the accommodation available would be insufficient to meet the requirements, as there are some 15,000 troops in the district from which the Hospital admits patients.

The Matron, Miss Marion Jones, and the Nursing Staff under her have carried out their various duties to my satisfaction. They have been most kind and assiduous in their attentions to the patients, and it is largely owing to their care and skilful nursing that I am able to present such a satisfactory report.

The Steward, Mr. Bonham, has fulfilled his duties to my satisfaction.

Appended are Schedules of cases.

Schedule of Cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the Year 1914.

MONTH.	Cases Admitted				Deaths.				Dis-charged Cured				Remaining on the last day of each Month			
	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	
Remaining on 1st January, 1914	2	22	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	8	...	1	14	2	...
February ...	..	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	16	6	...
March ...	1	14	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	1	18	8	...
April ...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	..	1	12	5	...	..	16	7	...
May ...	...	7	4	...	..	...	...	..	...	12	6	...	...	11	5	...
June ...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	10	12	..
July ...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	11	..	..	8	11	...
August ...	3	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	3	8	8	...
September ...	7	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	10	7	4	...
October ...	5	17	8	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	3	..	9	17	9	...
November ...	4	23	12	...	1	...	...	...	7	10	6	.	5	30	15	...
December ...	2	11	9	...	...	1	1	...	4	16	2	...	3	24	21	...
Total . .	25	144	85	...	2	1	1	..	20	119	63	...	...		...	...

Average Time of Patients' Treatment, 44·6 days.

Average Number of Patients per day, 26·7.

Summary of Cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital for the Year 1914.

Disease Treated	Remaining 1st Jan., 1914	Admitted	Total Treated during 1914	Discharged	Total Deaths	Mortality per cent.	Remaining 1st Jan., 1915
Typhoid Fever ..	2	23	25	20	2	8·5	3
Scarlet Fever ..	22	122	144	119	1	·75	24
Diphtheria ..	8	77	85	63	1	1·34	21
Total ..	32	222	254	202	4	1·87	48

Summary of Cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital from the County of Devon for the Year 1914, and included in the above.

Disease Treated	Remaining 1st Jan., 1914	Admitted	Total Treated during 1914	Discharged	Total Deaths	Mortality per cent.	Remaining 1st Jan., 1915
Typhoid Fever ..	2	9	11	9	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever ..	9	70	79	61	..	..	18
Diphtheria ..	6	44	50	41	..	..	9
Total ..	17	123	140	111	..	..	29

The County Cases were admitted from the following Districts:—

DISEASE.		St. Thomas R.D.C.	Exmouth U.D.C.	Sidmouth U.D.C.	Crediton U.D.C.	Crediton R.D.C.	Dawlish U D.C.	Newton Abbot R.D.C.	Private Cases	Digby's Asylum	R.D. & E. Hospital County Case	Totals
Typhoid	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	9
Scarlet	..	45	14	3	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	70
Diphtheria	..	23	12	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	44
Total	..	73	27	6	2	3	2	3	4	2	1	123

Included in City Cases:—Topsham Barracks, Scarlet 1; Higher Barracks, Scarlet 1—total 2.

SEWERAGE.

The question of the satisfactory disposal of the sewerage is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Committee, and a scheme is at present before the Committee for improving upon the present system, which consists of septic tank treatment and subsequent filtration. The effluent is not all that could be desired, and complaints have been received of bad smells attributed to the works, of which there are two, one situated at Belle Isle for the City north of the river, and one in St. Thomas for the sewerage on the south side of the river. The difficulties of the problem are increased on this side of the river by the smallness of the natural fall of the area to be drained.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

The drainage of the City is by the Water Carriage System, and the house drainage is in a fairly satisfactory state. Special attention has been given to this matter, and during the past year 284 drains have been tested with the water test, and 266 with the smoke test.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The work of removal is carried out by the Council's own workmen under the superintendence of the City Surveyor's department, and the final disposal of the refuse is on agricultural land, to which it is taken by traction engines.

I am of opinion that the system of storing, collecting, and final disposal requires the serious consideration of the authority. In a large portion of the City this often offensive and distinctly dangerous material is placed in open boxes and defective receptacles in the street gutters by the householders, there it not infrequently remains for some hours before the collecting cart arrives, and is in the meantime examined and scattered by dogs and cats, and even sometimes by children. By this means, apart from the danger of direct infection, the material is distributed about the roadway, is blown into the courts and houses again. Is it not time that every householder should be compelled to have a properly covered and impervious dust bin ?

The danger created by the accumulation of refuse at the depot will be removed by the provision of a destructor, but not before, very rightly, public opinion has the last year or two been directed to the danger to the public health caused by flies a fact well known to the medical profession for a long time past, and in many towns active campaigns have been instituted and the co-operation of householders sought in an attempt to exterminate, or at any rate reduce the number of these pests, but it is of little use killing a few flies here and there, and at the same time provide them with an ideal breeding ground, such as is afforded by the present method of storing and disposing of house refuse.

An intelligent householder, with a proper sense of the duties of citizenship, can to a very large extent eliminate from his dust bin almost all the obnoxious material provided he has an open fire. With the introduction of gas cooking, excellent as it is, I fear that the composition of the contents of our dust bins is likely to deteriorate rather than improve.

WATER SUPPLY.

The City depends for its water supply on the river Exe. The intake from the river is situated some 2½ miles above the City. The water before distribution is subjected to sand filtration.

The supply is ample in quantity, and I append the Analyst's Reports from time to time as to its chemical and bacteriological characteristics.

The river is a rapidly flowing one, and lends itself to rapid oxidation and purification. At the same time every effort is made to keep the upper reaches of the river as free from pollution as possible.

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE CITY ANALYST ON THE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
EXETER.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER.

Analyst's Report.

Received 26th January, 1914, from Laboratory Tap.

Physical Characters—

(*a*)	Colour	Colourless
(*b*)	Taste	Natural
(*c*)	Smell	None
(*d*)	Suspended Matter	None

Chemical Characters—

		In Grains per Gallon.
(*e*)	Total Solids (dried at 110° C)	7·5
(*f*)	Mineral Matter (after re-carbonating)	6·4
(*g*)	Loss on Ignition	1·1

Characters on Ignition—Trace of organic matter charred.

(*h*)	Chlorides (expressed as Chlorine) ...	0·9
(*i*)	Hardness (total)	3·5
(*j*)	„ (permanent)	0·9
(*k*)	Nitrites	0
(*l*)	Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen) ...	0·05
(*m*)	Saline Ammonia	0
(*n*)	Albumenoid Ammonia	0·0019
(*o*)	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes ..	0
(*p*)	„ „ in 4 hours ...	0·0555
(*q*)	Poisonous Metals	absent
(*r*)	Phosphates	0

BACTERIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Number of Bacteria ...	75 per cubic centimetre.
„ Liquifying Bacteria ...	8 „ „

Bacillus Coli Communis ... Greatest average measure of water found to contain none. 4 cubic centimetres.
i.e., less than 25 such micro-organism in 100 cubic centimetres.

The natural purity and quality of the water continue uniform, and the results of bacteriological examination are satisfactory.

THOMAS TICKLE,
Public Analyst.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
Exeter,

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER

Received 17th April, 1914, from Laboratory Tap.

Physical Characters—

(*a*)	Colour	Colourless
(*b*)	Taste	Natural
(*c*)	Smell	None
(*d*)	Suspended Matter	None

Chemical Characters—

		In Grains per Gallon
(*e*)	Total Solids (dried at 110° C)	8·1
(*f*)	Mineral Matter (after re-carbonating)	6·5
(*g*)	Loss on Ignition	1·6

Characters on Ignition—Trace of organic matter charred.

(*h*)	Chlorides (expressed as Chlorine)	1 3
(*i*)	Hardness (total)	4·8
(*j*)	,, (permanent)	1·1

(*k*)	Nitrites	0
(*l*)	Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	0·0625
(*m*)	Saline Ammonia	0
(*n*)	Albumenoid Ammonia	0·0028
(*o*)	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	0
(*p*)	,, ,, 4 hours	0·0375
(*q*)	Poisonous Metals	absent
(*r*)	Phosphates	0

ENUMERATION OF BACTERIA.

Number of Bacteria per cubic centimetre	30
,, Liquifying Bacteria per cubic centimetre	3

Bacillus Coli Communis ... Greatest average measure of water found to contain none. 8 cubic centimetres.

Therefore, 100 cubic centimetres contain not more than 12 such micro-organisms.

The results of analysis and bacteriological examination are of very favourable character and denote a highly satisfactory state of purity.

THOMAS TICKLE,

Public Analyst.

PUBLIC LABORATORY,
EXETER.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Received 3rd September, 1915, from Laboratory Tap.

Physical Characters—

(*a*)	Colour	Colourless
(*b*)	Taste	Natural
(*c*)	Smell	None
(*d*)	Suspended Matter	None

Chemical Characters—

		In Grains per Gallon
(*e*)	Total Solids (dried at 110° C)	10·6
(*f*)	Mineral Matter (after re-carbonating)	9·1
(*g*)	Loss on Ignition	1·5

Characters on Ignition—Trace of organic matter charred.

(*h*)	Chlorides (expressed as Chlorine)	1·25
(*i*)	Hardness (total)	5·8
(*j*)	,, (permanent)	1·0
(*k*)	Nitrites	0
(*l*)	Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	0·05
(*m*)	Saline Ammonia	0

(*n*)	Albumenoid Ammonia	0·0026
(*o*)	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes ...	0
(*p*)	„ „ 4 hours ...	0·07
(*q*)	Poisonous Metals	0
(*r*)	Phosphates	0

BACTERIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Number of Micro-organisms per cubic centimetre ...	15
Number of Liquifying Micro-organisms per cubic centimetre	3
Bacillus Coli Communis, number per litre	10

At the present season of the year the growth of those forms of microscopic vegetation, which are indigenous to pure river water, is more rapid and copious than at other times. These small particles of vegetation collect to form a layer on the surface of the sand filters, which acts as an extra filtering medium of remarkable efficiency. The filteration of the water therefore now reaches a degree that is nearly perfect, and the water is substantially free from bacteria.

The chemical analysis shows no variation from the normal, and the purity is highly satisfactory.

THOMAS TICKLE,
Public Analyst.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
EXETER.

REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Received 17th November, 1914, from Laboratory Tap.

Physical Characters—

(*a*)	Colour	Colourless
(*b*)	Taste	Natural
(*c*)	Smell	None
(*d*)	Suspended Matter	None

Chemical Characters—

		In Grains per Gallon
(*e*)	Total Solids (dried at 110° C) ...	10·0
(*f*)	Mineral Matter (after re-carbonating) ...	9·0
(*g*)	Loss on Ignition	1·0

Characters on Ignition—Shews slight trace of organic matter.

(*h*)	Chlorides (expressed as Chlorine) ...	1·35
(*i*)	Hardness (total)	5·5
(*j*)	„ (permanent)	0·9
(*k*)	Nitrites	0
(*l*)	Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen) ...	0·07
(*m*)	Saline Ammonia	0·0007
(*n*)	Albumenoid Ammonia	0 0024

(*o*)	Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes ...	0
(*p*)	„ „ 4 hours ...	0·04
(*q*)	Poisonous Metals	absent
(*r*)	Phosphates	0

BACTERIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Number of Micro-organisms per cubic centimetre ...	16
Number of Liquifying Micro-organisms per cubic centimetre	3
Bacillus Coli Communis per litre, less than	10

The analytical and bacteriological examination shews that the quality of the supply continues good as to its source, and that an excellent measure of purification is achieved by the system of the filtering and storage practice.

THOMAS TICKLE,
Public Analyst.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS AND THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

A glance at the statement will shew the large increase in the amount of work under these Acts undertaken during the year. There has been a very large increase both in the number of houses inspected, the number of closing orders, and the number of demolition orders.

STATEMENT

Required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, in regard to the inspection of dwelling-houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act 1909.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section	419
Number of such dwelling houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	45
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders ...	37
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the Local Authority ...	37
Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders ...	137
Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were made fit for human habitation	12
Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily after making of closing order, including three afterwards purchased by the Council	14

General character of the defects found to exist in the dwelling-houses inspected:—

Defects in roofs, drains, floors, paving; and as to cleanliness, closet accommodation, disposal of refuse.

SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officer of Health being now also School Medical Officer, probably the sanitary condition of the schools and the school work generally is brought more directly under the notice of the Medical Officer of Health than was formerly the case. The sanitary condition of most of the premises is excellent. None are actually bad, but some of the older schools suffer by comparison.

The water supply of all is the same, *i.e.*, of the City generally.

The new arrangement has enabled us to dispense with the form of dual notification used by the Head Teachers, and also with much reduplication of the returns of sick children.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three Common Lodging Houses in the City are under the control of the Police, and are regularly inspected by them and the Sanitary Officers. They are in compliance with the Regulations of the Model Bye-laws, and no cases of infectious disease have occurred in them.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Besides a Public Abattoir, there are 14 Private Slaughter Houses within the City, which are under constant supervision, and we have no trouble in controlling the same; they are kept in accordance with the Bye-laws, and from the numerous calls we have had from the occupiers of these Slaughter Houses to inspect carcases, I have every reason to believe that they are anxious to carry on their business in a straightforward and honest manner.

In dealing with Tuberculosis, the recommendations of the Royal Commission are adhered to. Most of the carcases condemned on account of this disease were in excellent condition, and this shows that the only way to eradicate the disease is by combating it in the live animal, and commencing the inspection at the farm.

HOUSES LET IN TENEMENTS.

We have 183 houses registered under the Bye-laws for Houses Let in Lodgings; these are frequently inspected.

Many of the houses are occupied by people of the very lowest class; the mode of living of this class of people is so well known to Sanitarians that I need not describe it; they are a terror to the landlords and a continual source of trouble to the Sanitary Authorities.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

We have five offensive trades within the City, namely two Fellmongers and Tanners, one Soap Boiler, one Bone Boiler, and one Gut Scraper; all have been conducted satisfactorily, and, with few exceptions, without complaints.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 55 Bakehouses in the City, three of which are underground, and nine are factories.

The majority of the Bakehouses are kept in a good condition but there are a few that require considerable attention.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, AND COWSHEDS.

We have 37 Cowsheds, 90 Dairies, 121 Milkshops, and 6 Purveyors of Milk. The Cowsheds within the City are now in a good condition, and the Dairies are satisfactory. While we have many excellent milkshops, some are used as general shops for the sale of all kinds of articles, these cannot be considered suitable places for the sale of milk, and I think the time has come when it should be insisted upon that only certain articles should be sold from a milkshop.

Inspections made	202
Contraventions of Orders and Regulations found and remedied	51

During the past year 91 samples of New Milk, 17 samples of Scald Milk, and 3 samples of Cream have been submitted for analysis, with the result that 20 samples of New Milk and 3 samples of Scald Milk have been found adulterated.

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN DURING 1914.

MONTH.	No. of Samples Taken.	No. Reported Adulterated.	Action Taken.		Composition as per Analyst's Certificate.		Seasonal Variation of Composition of Pure Milk, (Average).	
			Vendors Prosecuted.	Vendors Warned.	Fat (Standard 3°/o)	Solids not Fat (Standard 8·5°/o)	Fat.	Solids not Fat.
January ..	4	—	—	—	3·91	8·73	3·88	8·96
February ..	19	4	2	1	3·51	8·67	3·81	8·97
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·73	8·94
April ..	8	3	2	—	3·18	8·93	3·71	8·94
May ..	8	5	2	—	2·83	8·99	3·64	8·95
June ..	16	1	1	—	3·42	8·82	3·54	8·89
July ..	6	3	1	2	3·35	8·53	3·64	8·80
August ..	9	1	—	—	3·71	8·73	3·82	8·75
September ..	6	1	—	1	3·67	8·71	3·89	8·87
October ..	6	1	1	—	3·73	8·95	4·03	8·97
November ..	5	—	—	—	3·92	8·84	4·04	8·94
December ..	4	1	—	—	3·50	8·81	4·08	8·97
Totals ..	91	20	9	4	Average for Year, 3·52	Average for Year, 8·79	Average for Year, 3·82	Average for Year, 8·91

TABLE

Showing Result of Analysis of Samples of Milk for the Year 1914 :—

No. of Sample.	Solids.		Total Solids.	Water.	Remarks.
	Fat.	Non-Fatty.			
1	4·30 per cent.	8·80 per cent.	13·10 per cent.	86·90 per cent.	
2	0·50 per cent.	9·30 per cent.	9·80 per cent.	90·20 per cent.	Scald
3	4·10 per cent.	8·65 per cent.	12·75 per cent.	87·25 per cent.	
4	3·75 per cent.	8·85 per cent.	12·60 per cent.	87·40 per cent.	
5	3·50 per cent.	8·64 per cent.	12·14 per cent.	87·86 per cent.	
7	4·60 per cent.	8·50 per cent.	13·10 per cent.	86·90 per cent.	
8	5·40 per cent.	9·00 per cent.	14·40 per cent.	85·60 per cent.	
10	4·10 per cent.	8·60 per cent.	12·70 per cent.	87·30 per cent.	
12	3·15 per cent.	6·97 per cent.	10·12 per cent.	89·88 per cent.	Proceedings taken
13	3·15 per cent.	9·05 per cent.	12·20 per cent.	87·80 per cent.	
14	3 00 per cent.	8·85 per cent.	11·85 per cent.	88·15 per cent.	
15	2·88 per cent.	8 97 per cent.	11·85 per cent.	88·15 per cent.	Proceedings taken
16	3·40 per cent.	8·70 per cent.	12·10 per cent.	88·90 per cent.	
17	0·15 per cent.	9·35 per cent.	9·50 per cent.	90·50 per cent.	Scald
18	0·50 per cent.	9·55 per cent.	10·05 per cent.	89·95 per cent.	Scald
19	3·35 per cent.	8·83 per cent.	12·18 per cent.	87·82 per cent.	
20	3·05 per cent.	9·17 per cent.	12·22 per cent.	87·78 per cent.	
21	3·65 per cent.	8·83 per cent	12·48 per cent.	87·52 per cent.	
22	3·70 per cent.	8·78 per cent.	12·48 per cent.	87·52 per cent.	
23	0 90 per cent.	7·90 per cent.	8·80 per cent.	91·20 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Scald
24	1·05 per cent.	8·33 per cent.	9·38 per cent.	90·62 per cent.	Proceedings taken. Scald
25	3·70 per cent.	9·00 per cent.	12·70 per cent.	87·30 per cent.	
35	3·25 per cent.	8·50 per cent.	11·75 per cent.	88·25 per cent.	
36	0·90 per cent.	8 24 per cent.	9·14 per cent.	90·86 per cent.	Adulterated Scald
37	2·94 per cent.	8·60 per cent.	11·54 per cent.	88·46 per cent.	Adulterated
38	3·30 per cent.	8·55 per cent.	11·85 per cent.	88·15 per cent.	
39	3·45 per cent.	8·50 per cent.	11·95 per cent.	88·05 per cent.	

Results of Analysis of Samples of Milk—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Solids.		Total Solids.	Water.	Remarks.
	Fat.	Non-Fatty.			
40	3·80 per cent.	8·78 per cent.	12·58 per cent.	87·42 per cent.	
41	2.85 per cent.	8·60 per cent.	11·45 per cent.	88·55 per cent.	Adulterated.
43	0·70 per cent.	9·10 per cent.	9·80 per cent.	90·20 per cent.	Scald
81	2·25 per cent.	9·25 per cent.	11·50 per cent.	88·50 per cent.	Adulterated.
82	3·70 per cent.	9·25 per cent.	12·95 per cent.	87·05 per cent.	
83	2·31 per cent.	9.05 per cent.	11·36 per cent.	88·64 per cent.	Proceedings taken
84	0·50 per cent.	9·65 per cent.	10·15 per cent.	89·85 per cent.	Scald
85	3·90 per cent.	8·90 per cent.	12·80 per cent.	87·20 per cent.	
86	3.50 per cent.	8·55 per cent.	12·05 per cent.	87·95 per cent.	
87	2·52 per cent.	8·84 per cent.	11·36 per cent.	88·64 per cent.	Proceedings taken
88	4·20 per cent.	8·70 per cent.	12·90 per cent.	87·10 per cent.	
89	3·10 per cent.	8·95 per cent.	12·05 per cent.	87·95 per cent.	
90	2·94 per cent.	9·06 per cent.	12·00 per cent.	88·00 per cent.	Adulterated.
91	2·91 per cent.	9·21 per cent.	12·12 per cent.	87·88 per cent.	Adulterated.
92	3·10 per cent.	8·68 per cent.	11·78 per cent.	88·22 per cent.	
93	2·85 per cent.	8·94 per cent.	11·79 per cent.	88·21 per cent.	Adulterated.
94	2·85 per cent.	9·07 per cent	11·92 per cent.	88·08 per cent.	Adulterated. Proceedings taken
95	2·67 per cent.	9·08 per cent.	11·75 per cent.	88·25 per cent.	Adulterated. Proceedings taken
96	3·00 per cent.	8·84 per cent.	11·84 per cent.	88·16 per cent.	
97	3·35 per cent.	9·09 per cent.	12·44 per cent.	87·56 per cent.	
98	3·10 per cent.	8·70 per cent.	11·80 per cent	88·20 per cent.	
99	3·40 per cent.	8·80 per cent.	12·20 per cent.	87·80 per cent.	
100	3·20 per cent.	9·00 per cent.	12·20 per cent.	87·80 per cent.	
101	3·40 per cent.	8·90 per cent.	12·30 per cent.	87·70 per cent.	
102	4·15 per cent.	8·50 per cent.	12·65 per cent.	87·35 per cent.	
103	3·80 per cent.	9·00 per cent.	12·80 per cent.	87·20 per cent.	

Results of Analysis of Samples of Milk—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Solids.		Total Solids.	Water.	Remarks.
	Fat.	Non-Fatty.			
104	4·05 per cent.	9·00 per cent.	13·05 per cent.	86·95 per cent.	
105	0·50 per cent.	9·60 per cent.	10·10 per cent.	89·90 per cent.	Scald
106	3·70 per cent.	8·50 per cent	12·20 per cent.	87·80 per cent.	
107	4·00 per cent.	8·50 per cent.	12·50 per cent.	87·50 per cent.	
120	3·45 per cent.	9·02 per cent.	12·47 per cent.	87·53 per cent.	
121	3·20 per cent.	9·00 per cent.	12·20 per cent.	87·80 per cent.	
122	1·10 per cent.	9·77 per cent.	10·87 per cent.	89·13 per cent.	Scald
123	1·00 per cent	9·50 per cent.	10·50 per cent.	89·50 per cent.	Scald
124	3·15 per cent.	8·75 per cent.	11·90 per cent.	88·10 per cent.	
125	3·00 per cent.	8·70 per cent.	11·70 per cent.	88·30 per cent.	
126	0·90 per cent.	9·18 per cent.	10·08 per cent.	89·92 per cent.	Scald
127	3·85 per cent.	8·61 per cent.	12·46 per cent.	87·54 per cent.	
128	2·34 per cent.	8·95 per cent.	11·29 per cent.	88·71 per cent.	Proceedings taken
129	3·00 per cent.	9·25 per cent.	12·25 per cent.	87·75 per cent.	
130	3·30 per cent.	8·81 per cent.	12·11 per cent.	87·89 per cent.	
131	2·61 per cent.	8·56 per cent.	11·17 per cent.	88·83 per cent.	Proceedings taken Adulterated
132	3·90 per cent.	9·25 per cent.	13·15 per cent	86·85 per cent.	
133	2·99 per cent.	8·24 per cent.	11·23 per cent.	88·77 per cent.	Adulterated
134	3·20 per cent.	8·69 per cent.	11·89 per cent.	88·11 per cent.	
147					
166	3·90 per cent.	8·50 per cent.	12·40 per cent.	87·60 per cent.	
167	0·40 per cent.	9·50 per cent.	9·90 per cent.	90·10 per cent.	Scald
168	3·80 per cent.	9·00 per cent.	12·80 per cent.	87·20 per cent.	
169	4·10 per cent	9·07 per cent.	13·17 per cent.	86·83 per cent.	

Results of Analysis of Samples of Milk—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Solids.		Total Solids.	Water.	Remarks.
	Fat.	Non-Fatty.			
170	3·70 per cent.	8·98 per cent.	12·68 per cent.	87·32 per cent.	
171	3·70 per cent.	8·50 per cent.	12·20 per cent.	87·80 per cent.	
174	4·00 per cent.	8·59 per cent.	12·59 per cent.	87·41 per cent.	
175	3·40 per cent.	8·24 per cent.	11·64 per cent.	88·36 per cent.	Adulterated.
176	3·00 per cent.	8·50 per cent.	11·50 per cent.	88·50 per cent.	
177	3·80 per cent.	8·97 per cent.	12·77 per cent.	87·23 per cent.	
178	3·40 per cent.	8·24 per cent.	11·64 per cent.	88·36 per cent.	Adulterated.
192	3·60 per cent.	8·59 per cent.	12·19 per cent.	87·81 per cent.	
193	3·80 per cent.	8·88 per cent.	12·68 per cent.	87·32 per cent.	
194	3·35 per cent.	8·86 per cent.	12·21 per cent.	87·79 per cent.	
195	3·40 per cent.	8·70 per cent.	12·10 per cent.	87·90 per cent.	
196	0·90 per cent.	9·35 per cent.	10·25 per cent.	89·75 per cent.	Scald
197	4·50 per cent.	8·99 per cent.	13·49 per cent.	86·51 per cent.	
198	3·40 per cent.	8·82 per cent.	12·22 per cent.	87·78 per cent.	
199	3·35 per cent.	8·79 per cent.	12·14 per cent.	87·86 per cent.	
200	4·50 per cent.	9·04 per cent.	13·54 per cent.	86·46 per cent.	
201	4·40 per cent.	9·02 per cent.	13·42 per cent.	86·58 per cent.	
202	4·10 per cent.	8·96 per cent.	13·06 per cent.	86·94 per cent.	
203	2·64 per cent.	9·07 per cent.	11·71 per cent.	88·29 per cent.	Proceedings taken
204	3·60 per cent.	8·67 per cent.	12·27 per cent.	87·73 per cent.	
205	3·80 per cent.	8·70 per cent.	12·50 per cent.	87·50 per cent.	
206	4·00 per cent.	9·01 per cent.	13.01 per cent.	86·99 per cent.	
207	3·55 per cent.	8·66 per cent.	12·21 per cent.	87·79 per cent.	
208	1·10 per cent.	9·03 per cent.	10·13 per cent.	89·87 per cent.	Scald

Results of Analysis of Samples of Milk—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Solids.		Total Solids.	Water.	Remarks.
	Fat.	Non-Fatty.			
209	4·65 per cent	9·19 per cent	13·84 per cent.	86·16 per cent.	
210	3·40 per cent.	8·90 per cent.	12·30 per cent.	87·70 per cent.	
211	3·00 per cent.	8·75 per cent.	11·75 per cent.	88·25 per cent.	
212	0·50 per cent.	8·60 per cent.	9·10 per cent.	90·90 per cent.	Scald
213	3·17 per cent.	8·41 per cent.	11·58 per cent.	88·42 per cent.	Adulterated
214	0·80 per cent.	8 70 per cent.	9·50 per cent.	90·50 per cent.	Scald
215	4·45 per cent.	9·20 per cent.	13·65 per cent.	86·35 per cent.	

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS 1912.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of Samples Examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk ...	108	... None.
Cream ..	3	... None.

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct. None.

(1)	Correct statements made ...	0
(2)	Statements incorrect ...	0

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(1)	Above 35 per cent. ...	3
(2)	Below 35 per cent. ...	0
		3

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken. None.

3. Thickening substances. None found.

4. Other observations, if any.

ABSTRACT OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

ARTICLE.	Examined.	Adulterated.
Butter	38	3
Cream	3	0
Camphorated Oil	10	1
Coffee	12	1
Flour	11	0
Self-Raising Flour	2	0
Ground Ginger	6	0
Milk (New)	91	20
Milk (Scald)	17	3
Olive Oil	2	0
Pepper (White)	6	0
Rice	13	1
Sausages	14	3
Totals	225	32

The above Samples were purchased as follows:—

By Inspector	54
By Agent	45
Informal Samples	126
Total	225

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Respecting the various Cases brought before the Justices during the year 1914:—

No.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
1	Being found in possession of certain articles of food, to wit:—6 Skinned and 9 Unskinned Rabbits, exposed for sale and intended for the food of man, which said articles were unwholesome and unfit for the food of man, contrary to the Statute.	20th February	Fined 10/- and costs
2	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Milk which was adulterated by the addition thereto of not less than 18 per cent. of added water.	20th March	Fined 10/- and costs, 10/-
3	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Milk which was deficient in fat to the extent of 4 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine milk.	28th March	Fined 10/- and costs, 8/6
4	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Scald Milk adulterated with added water to the extent of 7 per cent.	27th March	Fined 5/- and costs, 7/-
5	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Scald Milk adulterated with added water to the extent of 2 per cent.	27th March	Fined 5/- and costs, 7/-
6	That, being the owner of a certain house, he failed to abate a nuisance at such premises arising from— 1. Defective construction of the drains; 2. Hopper pan in watercloset with insufficient flush; 3. Waste pipe from scullery sink not trapped; 4. Defective paving of the yard and garden path; and for that purpose to execute certain works specified in such notice within the time specified therein.	15th May	Order made by Justices for work to be carried out within the time specified in the Order
7	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 23 per cent.	23rd May	Fined £1 inclusive

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS—Continued.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
8	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Milk deficient in fat to the extent of not less than 5 per cent.	5th June	Fined £2 and costs, £1
9	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Milk deficient in fat to the extent of not less than 11 per cent.	5th June	Fined £2 and costs, 17/-
10	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Milk deficient in fat to the extent of not less than 16 per cent.	5th June	Fined £1 and costs, 17/-
11	Being found in possession at his shed of three Cows, which Cows were then and there diseased with advanced Tuberculosis and unfit for the food of man, and that he did unlawfully fail to notify such Cows to the Local Authority in accordance with the Tuberculosis Cattle Order of 1913.	3rd July	Fined £3 and costs, £2
12	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Milk deficient in fat to the extent of not less than 22 per cent.	31st July	Fined 7/6 and costs, 8/6
13	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Milk deficient in fat to the extent of not less than 13 per cent.	1st August	Fined £1 and costs, 18/-
14	Being found in possession, at a slaughter-house in his occupation, of 2 Sides of Pork comprising the carcase of a sow pig, deposited for the purpose of sale or for preparation for sale and intended for the food of man; which said sides of pork were diseased and unfit for the food of man, contrary to the Statute.	2nd October	Fined 6/8 and costs, £2 2s. 8d.
15	Being found in possession, at his shop, of a Pig's Pluck, Mesentery, Omentum and Spleen, exposed for sale and intended for the food of man, which said Pluck, Mesentery, Omentum and Spleen were diseased with Tuberculosis and unfit for the food of man, contrary to the Statute. (Offal of sow pig of Case No. 14).	2nd October	Fined 6/8 and costs, 7/6

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS—Continued.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
16	Being found in the possession of the Intestines of a Pig deposited for the purpose of sale or for preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man, which said Intestines were diseased and unfit for such purpose, contrary to the Statute.	2nd October	Fined 6/8 and costs, 7/6
17	Being found in possession, at his shop, of certain meat, to wit:—A Salted Leg of Pork, exposed for sale and intended for the food of man, which said Salted Leg of Pork was unwholesome and unfit for the food of man, contrary to the Statute.	29th October	Fined £2 and costs, 8/6
18	Being found in possession of certain meat, to wit:—54 pieces of Pickled Pork and a dish of small pieces of Pickled Pork, deposited for the purpose of sale or for preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man, which said meat was unfit for the food of man, contrary to the Statute.	29th October	Fined £2 and costs, 7/6
19	Unlawfully did sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, Milk deficient in fat to the extent of not less than 12 per cent.	20th November	Fined 5/- and costs, 18/-
20	That, being a woman certified under the Midwives' Act of 1902, she held herself out as a practicing midwife without first giving notice in writing of her intention so to do to the Local Supervising Authrity, contrary to the Statute.	17th December	Fined £2 and costs, 12/6
21	That, being a Certified Midwife, and having reasonable grounds for supposing that a child upon which she was in attendance in the course of her practice was suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum, she did not forthwith make and sign a notification of the case and transmit the same to the Medical Officer of Health, contrary to the Statute.	17th December	Fined £5 and costs, £1 7s. 6d.

AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION, PROCEEDINGS TAKEN, AND FINES DURING 1914.

Reference No. of Sample.	Article Adulterated.	Amount of Adulteration.	Proceedings Taken.	Result of Proceedings.	Circumstances determining Decision for not Prosecuting.
12	New Milk	18 per cent. of Added Water	Sum'oned	Fined 10/- and Costs	..
15	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of not less than 4 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	Sum'oned	Fined 10/- and Costs	..
23	Scald Milk	7 per cent. of Added Water	Sum'oned	Fined 5/- and Costs	..
24	Scald' Milk	2 per cent. of Added Water	Sum'oned	Fined 5/- and Costs	..
33	Camphorated Oil	Deficient in Camphor to the extent of 9·5 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Camphorated Oil	..	..	Informal Sample
36	Scald Milk	3 per cent. of Added Water	..	..	..
37	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of not less than 2 per cent. of the proportion to genuine Milk	Cautioned	..	Amount of Adulteration insufficient
41	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 5 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	..	..	Informal Sample
48	Rice	Mineral Matter—consisting of Talc 0·7 per cent.	..	..	Informal Sample
66	Butter	The sample contained 17·9 per cent. of Water, whereas genuine Butter contains not more than 16 per cent. of Water	..	..	Informal Sample
69	Butter	The Sample contained 19·6 per cent. of Water, whereas genuine Butter contains not more than 16 per cent. of Water	..	..	Informal Sample
75	Coffee	Adulterated with Chicory to the extent of not less than 33 per cent.	..	..	Informal Sample

AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION, PROCEEDINGS TAKEN, AND FINES DURING 1914—Continued.

Reference No. of Sample.	Article Adulterated.	Amount of Adulteration.	Proceedings Taken.	Result of Proceedings.	Circumstances determining Decision for not Prosecuting.
81	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 25 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	..	..	Informal Sample
83	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 23 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	Sum'oned	Fined £1 and Costs	..
87	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 16 per cent. of the proper proportion to genuine Milk	Sum'oned	Fined £1 and Costs	..
90	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of not less than 2 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	..	..	Informal Sample
91	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of not less than 3 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	..	..	Informal Sample
93	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 5 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	..	..	Informal Sample
94	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of not less than 5 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	Sum'oned	Fined £2 and Costs	..
95	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of not less than 11 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	Sum'oned	Fined £2 and Costs	..
118	Butter	Consisted wholly of Margarine	..	..	Informal Sample
128	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of not less than 22 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	Sum'oned	Fined 7/6 and Costs	..

AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION, PROCEEDINGS TAKEN, AND FINES DURING 1914—Continued.

Reference No. of Sample.	Article Adulterated	Amount of Adulteration.	Proceedings Taken.	Result of Proceeding.	Circumstances determining Decision for not Prosecuting.
131	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of not less than 13 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	Sum'oned	Fined £1 and Costs	..
133	New Milk	3 per cent. of Added Water	Cautioned		..
138	Sausages	Boric Acid 0·33 per cent., equivalent to 23 grains per pound	..	..	Informal Sample
140	Sausages	Boric Acid 0·55 per cent., equivalent to 38·5 grains per pound	..	..	Informal Sample
142	Sausages	Boric Acid 0·25 per cent., equivalent to 17·5 grains per pound	Cautioned	..	Informal Sample
147	New Milk	10 per cent. of Added Water	Cautioned	..	Vendor interviewed, and his explanation appeared to be satisfactory
175	New Milk	3 per cent. of Added Water	..	..	Informal Sample
178	New Milk	3 per cent. of Added Water	Cautioned	..	..
203	New Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 12 per cent. of the proportion proper to genuine Milk	Sum'oned	Fined 5/- and Costs 18/-	..
213	New Milk	1 per cent. of Added Water	..	..	Amount of Adulteration insufficient

MIDWIVES' ACT.

There are 20 Midwives on the Register, all of whom are practising in the City. Seventeen of these are Trained Midwives and certified by the Central Midwives' Board; 3 are registered by reason of their being in practice prior to the Act coming into force.

During the past year 46 Still Births were recorded, 23 by Certified Midwives and 23 by Medical Men. Notices of sending for medical assistance were received in 69 cases, change of address 2, and death of child 1.

During the year the Midwives have been visited, and in most cases the bags and requisites examined.

Several minor complaints against certain Midwives have been received, investigated and dealt with.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT 1907.

This Act was adopted by the Council, and came into force on the 13th January, 1908.

Its results have been of the most beneficent character, as shewn by the steady reduction of the infantile mortality.

Part of the machinery of this Act is the Health Visitors' work and also the Babies' Welcome Club.

During the year notifications were received of 1,247 Births (including 46 Still Births).

From inquiries made, 258 Births were attended by Medical Men, 681 by Certified Midwives, 11 by Uncertified Midwives in emergency cases, and 13 Births took place in Workhouses.

Of the Still Births—in 20 cases a Medical Man was in attendance, in 23 cases Certified Midwives, in 3 cases an Uncertified Midwife, and 1 occurred in a Workhouse.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS' ACT.

We have on our Registers 134 Factories and 479 Workshops. The following Tables will show the work done:—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

The following Report is made in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office, to whom a copy of this Report has been sent:—

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	31	—	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	109	16	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	
Total	140	16	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS: *				
Want of Cleanliness	16	16		
Want of Ventilation	7	7		
Overcrowding	2	2		
Want of Drainage of floors	2	2		
Other nuisances	5	5		
Sanitary accommodation — insufficient	7	7		
Sanitary accommodation — unsuitable or defective	3	3		
Sanitary accommodation — not separate for sexes	..	..		
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	..	..		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ..	13	13		
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	2	2	1	
Total	26	26	1	

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* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.)	Prosecutions Sections 109-110
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers										
		Contractors	Workmen.		Contractors	Workmen.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c. ..	60		430	5		9	35								
(2) Cleaning and Washing			2												
Furniture and Upholstery ..	2		4				1								
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	2		3												
Brush-making	6		9				2								
Lace-making	2		12												
Total ..	72		460	5		9	38								

The figures in Columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The figures in Columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER (S. 131) AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	45
	Bootmakers	21
	Builders	30
	Cabinet Makers	12
	Cycle Repairers	10
	Dress and Mantle Makers	66
	Engineers	10
	Laundries	29
	Milliners	32
	Plumbers and Gasfitters	16
	Shoeing Forges	12
	Tailors	91
	Upholsterers	6
	All Other Trades	99
Total number of workshops on Register		479

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)		—
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	5
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	5
Other		
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (S. 101):—		
Certificates granted during the year		—
In use at the end of the year		3

METEOROLOGICAL READINGS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

MONTH.	Barometer Corrected.	Thermometers in Shade		MEANS OF					TOTAL OF		REMARKS.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Thermometers.		Dew Point.	Thermometers in Shade.		Rains in inches	Number of Wet. Days*	
				Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.		Maximum.	Minimum.			
January	30·106	56·0	26·0	41·0	39·6	37·9	43·8	36·8	0·72	9	
February	29·705	57·0	31·0	46·7	45·0	43·2	50·8	40·3	3·50	19	
March	29·621	65·0	30·0	47·4	45·9	44·3	52·3	39·3	4·75	28	
April	30·049	71·0	50·5	53·0	49·2	48·2	60·2	33·7	1·26	2	
May	30·080	73·0	51·5	54·9	52·8	52·8	62·2	36·6	1·55	6	
June	30·034	80·0	60·5	62·0	58·1	58·1	69·6	40·8	1·27	5	
July	29·884	82·0	45·0	65·2	62·3	60·0	70·4	55·4	3·44	13	
August	30·021	79·0	48·0	65·4	63·0	61·2	71·1	54·4	1·90	12	
September	30·067	76·0	36·0	60·9	57·9	55·8	65·8	48·2	2·42	10	
October	29·971	64·0	34·5	54·5	53·0	51·7	58·3	45·8	2·90	16	
November	29·805	59·0	25·0	46·8	45·6	44·2	50·3	39·2	2·55	20	
December	29·553	55·5	26·0	43·5	42·5	41·4	47·1	36·3	7·56	28	

*Giving a total rainfall for 1914 of 33·82 inches, and the number of wet days 168. A fall of ·01 inches constitutes a wet day.

TABLE

Showing the Rainfall in Exeter for ten years, and number of wet days.

Year.	Gross Rain fall.	No. of Wet Days.	
1905	27·83	150	Average rain fall for the 10 years, 30·05 inches.
1906	25·02	175	
1907	28·38	197	
1908	23·55	172	Average number of wet days in the 10 years, 179.
1909	28·11	156	
1910	38·12	209	
1911	28·23	171	1914.
1912	38·12	208	Rain in inches, 33·82.
1913	29·39	174	Number of Wet Days, 168.
1914	33·82	168	

SUMMARY OF TABLES.

TABLE I.	TABLE IA.	TABLE II.	TABLE IIA.
Vital Statistics of the whole district for the year 1914 and previous years.	Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1914.	Cases of infectious diseases notified from various localities and removals to Hospital during the year 1914.	Monthly Returns of the number of Notifications of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1914.
TABLE III.	**TABLE IIIA.**	**TABLE IIIB.**	**TABLE IV.**
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1914.	Causes of, Sex and Ages of Nett Deaths during the year 1914.	Deaths of Residents of Exeter registered as occurring in Institutions outside the District, and Deaths registered as occurring in Institutions in the District for the year 1914.	Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

The Weekly Notifications during the year are shown on Chart 1, the Weekly Mortality on Chart 2, and the Localities in which Fatal Cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria have occurred, and from which notifications of Tuberculosis have been received.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and Previous Years

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths‡		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
			Nett						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Uncorrected Number.	Number. †	Rate.	Number. *	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District. †	Of Residents not registered in the District. †	Number. *	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number. *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	48,500	1,115		23·0	762	15·7	77	29	113	101·35	714	14·7
1910	48,700	1,003		20·6	746	15·32	102	25	97	96·7	669	13·74
1911	48,700	976	965	19·81	797	16·36	77	53	120	124·0	773	15·87
1912	48,800	1,010	1,009	20·67	753	15·43	89	30	96	95·14	694	14·22
1913	‡49,000 *11,400	956 198	952 199	19·43 17·45	796 152	16·24 13·33	84 45	51 15	95 14	99·79 70·0	763 122	15·57 10·70
1914	60,317	1193	1192	19·76	900	14·92	111	44	101	84·73	833	13·81

The Rates should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by substraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by substraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Exeter as before Annexation:—

Area of District in Acres (land and inland water), 3,166 — Total population at all ages, 48,660; Total families or separate occupiers, 11,459 } At Census of 1911.

*Heavitree as before Annexation:—

Area of District in Acres (land and inland water), 3,484 — Total population at all ages, 10,950; Total families or separate occupiers, 2,531 } At Census of 1911.

On November 9th, 1913, the Provisional Order of the Local Government Board extending the boundaries of the City came into force. The area of the extended district is 4,715 acres.

TABLE IA.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1914.

	Annual Rate per 1,000 living.										Annual Death rate per 1,000 Births.		Annual Death rate per 1,000 living.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		Total Deaths.		Deaths from														
	Births.	Crude.	Standardized*	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 Years.)	Total under 1 Year.	Aged 1 to 65 Years.	Aged 65 Years and Upwards.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes.
England and Wales	23·8	14·0	13·7	0·05	0·00	0·24	0·08	0·21	0·15	0·58	20·41	105	7·8	82·5	22·2	91·5	7·3	1·2
97 Great Towns (including London)	25·0	14·7	15·0	0·04	0·00	0·35	0·09	0·25	0·16	0·54	26·09	114	8·6	86·1	28·8	91·4	7·8	0·8
145 Smaller Towns	23·9	12·9	13·1	0·05	0·00	0·21	0·07	0·18	0·16	0·55	19·84	104	7·1	82·2	15·3	92·3	6·3	1·4
England and Wales less the 242 Towns	22·2	13·4	12·4	0·05	0·00	0·12	0·06	0·17	0·14	0·65	12·64	93	7·0	79·4	15·3	91·4	6·9	1·7
London	24·3	14·4	14·4	0·03	—	0·31	0·07	0·20	0·16	0·59	27·64	104	8·4	83·8	45·7	89·6	10·3	0·1
Exeter	19·76	13·81	12·52	0·05	0·00	0·00	0·017	0·28	0·05	0·5	10·07	84·73	7·5	82·03	†25·74	‡91·12	‡8·76	0·12

*The Standardized Death-rates represent the Crude Death-rates multiplied by the respective Standardizing Factors in order to make correction for differences of sex-and-age constitution of the several populations in 1911 as compared with that of England and Wales in 1901. A description of the method of constructing these Factors is to be found in the Annual Report for 1911, p. xxix. Owing to the difficulty of distributing to their proper areas deaths occurring in Public Institutions the Death-rate for the rural area is somewhat overstated. The Factor for Exeter is ·9067.

†Calculated on gross number of deaths, *i.e.*, the total number registered in the district and addition of the Inward Transferable Deaths, and the total number of deaths in Public Institutions in the district, with addition of 28 residents who died in Public Institutions outside the district.

‡Calculated on nett number of Deaths and Inquests. There are 833 nett deaths, and of this number an inquest was held in 73 cases.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified from Various Localities and Removals to Hospital during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.																	TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITALS.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																									
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards.	Belmont.	Cowick.	**W.** Exwick	Holy Trinity.	**B.** Rougemont.	St. David's.	St. James.	St. John's.	St. Leonard's.	**W.** St. Matthew's	St. Paul's.	**R. D. & E. H.** St. Petroc'ks.	St. Sidwell's.	St. Thomas.	Polsloe.	Heavitree.	Wonford.	Isolation	Tuberculosis Sanatorium
Small-pox																											
Cholera																											
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	67	1	6	43	14	3			3	9	7	8	1		1	2	10	1	1	8		3	7	6		33	
Erysipelas	26		1	2	4	8	7	4	3	4	1	2			2	5			1	2		3	1		2		
Scarlet Fever	67		15	34	11	6	1		10	1	5	2	6	1	8	1	3	7		3	2	1	13	2	2	52	
Typhus Fever																											
Enteric Fever	19			5	9	3	1	1	1			3	2		1	1	3	1		2	1		1	1	2	14	
Relapsing Fever																											
Continued Fever																											
Puerperal Fever	2					2																	1		1		
Plague																											
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis																											
Poliomyelitis	1				1												1										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	14	14									1	1				1	1	2			4			3	1		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	122		1	14	30	57	16	4	3	11	10	17	3	10	7	11	7	11	4	4	7	6	4	2	5		14
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	30	2	2	16	9	1			2	6	1	4	1	3		3	1	3	1		1	2	1	1			1
Chicken Pox .. .	67	4	25	34	3		1		3	5	2	4	6	4	5	10	9	1	3	4	1	3	5	1	1		
Totals	415	21	50	148	81	80	26	9	25	36	27	41	19	18	24	34	35	26	10	23	16	18	33	16	14	99	15

W.—Workhouse. B.—Barracks. R.D. & E.H.—Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.

Exeter Isolation Hospital, situate in Whipton, within the Parish of Pinhoe, about Two Miles from Exeter. Number of available Beds, 80.

Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4.

Exeter Tuberculosis Sanatorium, situate at Pinhoe, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Exeter. Number of available Beds, 12

TABLE IIa.

Monthly Returns of the Number of Notifications of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the Year 1914.

Month.	DISEASE NOTIFIED.															
	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Plague.	Chicken Pox.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	P. Tuberculosis (1912 Regulations)	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
January ...	—	10	4	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	9	—
February ...	—	10	1	—	—	—		—	1	—	2	—	4	—	9	—
March ...	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	15	2
April ...	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	21	2
May ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	15	—
June ...	—	2	23	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	—	15	2
July ...	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	14	—	17	2
August ...	—	3	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	15	2
September	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	16	—
October ...	—	4	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
November	—	8	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	21	2
December	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	20	2
Total Notifications.	—	67	67	—	—	19	—	—	2	—	26	—	67	1	192	14
Notified second time.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
Actual number of cases.	—	67	67	—	—	19	—	—	2	—	26	—	67	1	152	14

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1914.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
All Causes { Certified .	832	100	33	19	22	33	103	207	315	215
All Causes { Un-Certified ..	1	1								
Enteric fever ..	3					1	1	1		
Small-pox ..										
Measles ..										
Scarlet fever ..	1		1							
Whooping cough ..	17	8	6	3						1
Diphtheria and Croup ..	3		1	1	1					
Influenza ..	9						2	4	3	
Erysipelas .	1								1	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	60			1	3	15	25	13	3	18
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	7	2	1		2		1		1	3
Other tuberculous diseases ..	10	1			3	2	3		1	6
Cancer, malignant disease ..	71						6	33	32	28
Rheumatic fever ..	1							1		1
Meningitis ..	11	2	3	2	2		1	1		4
Organic Heart Disease ..	75		1				6	40	28	10
Bronchitis ..	91	13	5	1			3	20	49	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	79	13	8	6	1	3	14	14	20	13
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	7	1		1	1	1		2	1	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .	16	11	1	1				2	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	2						1	1		2
Cirrhosis of liver ..	7							6	1	2
Alcoholism ..	1						1			
Nephritis and Bright's disease	49	2		1	1	1	6	11	27	13
Puerperal fever ..										
Other Accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	5						5			3
Congenital Debility and malformation, including premature birth ..	32	31	1							1
Violent deaths, excluding Suicide ..	21	1	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	12
Suicide ..	9					1	3	4	1	
Other Defined diseases ..	235	15	3		6	7	19	48	137	81
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	10	1						3	6	6
	833	101	33	19	22	33	103	207	315	215
Sub-Entries included in above figures. { Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..										
Sub-Entries included in above figures. { Poliomyelitis ..	1					1				
Sub-Entries included in above figures. { Pneumonia, Lobar and Undefined ..	37	1	1	1		2	13	6	13	8

TABLE IIIA.

Causes of, Sex, and Ages of Nett Deaths (*i.e.* the Deaths registered as occurring in the District excluding the Non-Residents, and including the Deaths of Residents registered as occurring outside the District) during the Year 1914.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.		1 to 2 Weeks.		2 to 3 Weeks.		3 to 4 Weeks.		1 to 3 Months.		3 to 6 Months.		6 to 9 Months.		9 to 12 Months.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2 Years.		2 to 3 Years.		3 to 4 Years.		4 to 5 Years.		5 to 10 Years.		10 to 15 Years.		15 to 25 Years.		25 to 35 Years.		35 to 45 Years.		45 to 55 Years.		55 to 65 Years.		65 to 75 Years.		75 to 85 Years.		85 yrs. & Upwards		Total.		Grand Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(1) General Diseases.																																																	
Enteric Fever																															1		1					1									2	1	3
Scarlet Fever																			1																												1		1
Whooping Cough										1	1	2		3		1	1	7	1	5	1	1		1																							3	14	17
Diphtheria, Croup																				1						1	1																				1	2	3
Influenza																																	1			1	2	2				1		1	1		4	5	9
Erysipelas																																									1						1		1
Pyæmia Septicæmia																																							1	1	1						2	1	3
Tetanus																											1																				1		1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Not Acute)																								1					2	1	11	3	5	10	5	3	8	4			2	1					33	23	56
Acute Phthisis, Acute Miliary Tuberculosis																																1		2				1										4	4
Tuberculous Meningitis									1						1		2		1										1	1						1					1						5	2	7
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines															1		1											1			1																2	1	3
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column																																														1		1	1
Tuberculosis of Joints																													2																		2		2
Tuberculosis of other Organs																																	1			2											1	2	3
Disseminated Tuberculosis																															1																1		1
Rickets, Softening of Bones																1		1																														1	1
Syphilis										1								1																														1	1
Other Venereal Diseases																																					1										1		1
Cancer of Buccal Cavity																																							6		2						8		8
Cancer of Stomach, Liver, etc.																																					1	1	1	1	4	6		1			6	9	15
Cancer of Oesophagus																																					1		3	1	1	1	1				6	2	8
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestine and Rectum																																						1	1	1	1	3		2			2	7	9
Cancer of Female Genital Organs																																				2		2		5		4		1				14	14
Cancer of Breast																																				1		1		3		3						8	8
Cancer of Skin																																							1								1		1
Sarcoma																																	1				1										2		2
Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs																																	1		1				1	1		1		1			3	3	6
Other Tumours (Situation Undefined)																												1												1	1						1	2	3
Rheumatic Fever																																							1								1		1
Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo Arthritis, Gout																																								1	1	2		1	1		2	4	6
Diabetes																													1		1			1	2		2		1		1	1		1			8	3	11
Exopthalmic Goitre																																1																1	1
Leucocythæmia, Lymphadenoma																																				1		1										2	2
Anæmia, Chlorosis																																						1										1	1
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)																																	1														1		1
									1	2	1	2		3	2	2	4	9	3	6	1	1		2		1	2	2	6	2	15	5	11	13	8	11	16	15	16	15	16	23	1	8	2	1	101	114	215
(2) Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																																																	
Abscess of Brain																											1																				1		1
Meningitis											1		1				2		2	1					2		1			1				1						1							7	4	11
Locomotor Ataxy																																1																1	1
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord																															1					1		1				1					1	3	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy																																					6	2	7	5	4	6	2	6	1	2	20	21	41
Softening of the Brain																																										1						1	1
Paralysis without specified cause																																							1	1		1		1	2		3	3	6
General Paralysis of the Insane																																								1								1	1
Other Forms of Mental Alienation																																						1		1								2	2
Epilepsy											1						1														1		1						1		1						5		5
Infantile Convulsions (under five years of age)	2	1							1				1	1	1		5	2	1	1																											6	3	9
Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis																																									1						1		1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System																																		1				1				1						3	3
Diseases of the Ears																														1						1												2	2
	2	1							1		2		2	1	1		8	2	3	2					2		2			2	2	1	1	2		2	6	5	9	9	6	10	2	7	3	2	44	44	88
(3) Diseases of the Circulatory System.																																																	
Pericarditis																												1				1		1								1						4	4
Valvular Disease of the Heart																																	2	2	1		5	3	4	5	4	5	2	2			18	17	35
Fatty Degeneration & other Organic Diseases of the Heart																			1																1		4	5	6	8	6	4	1	4			19	21	40
Angina Pectoris																																										1	1				1	1	2
Diseases of Arteries, Atheroma, Aneurism																																					1		2	3		1	2	1			5	5	10
Embolism and Thrombosis																																				1												1	1
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Lymphangitis																																										1						1	1
																			1									1				1	2	3	2	1	10	8	12	16	10	13	6	7			43	50	93
(4) Diseases of the Respiratory System.																																																	
Diseases of Larynx																						1																										1	1
Bronchitis						1		1	2	1	3	3		1	1		6	7	3	2			1													3	4	2	9	5	7	10	10	12	4	6	44	47	91
Broncho-Pneumonia	1								2	1	3	1	1		1	2	8	4	5	2		3		1		1				1		1				1			2	6	1	1	4			1	20	22	42
Pneumonia, Lobar and Undefined													1				1			1						1					1	1	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	1		5	3	2	2	1	20	17	37
Pleurisy																																1					1		1			1					2	2	4
Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy									1								1										1																				2		2
	1					1		1	5	2	6	4	2	1	2	2	16	11	8	5		4	1	1		2	1			1	1	3	4	1	6	6	6	4	14	12	8	17	17	14	6	8	88	89	177
(5) Diseases of the Digestive System																																																	
Ulcer of Stomach																																	1	1	2												3	1	4
Other Diseases of Stomach						1												1	1															1	1				1			1					3	3	6
Diarrhœa and Enteritis					1				2	1		2	2		2	1	7	4	1							1												1	1				1				10	6	16
Appendicitis																																				1			1								1	1	2
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction																																				1						1	1				1	2	3
Intestinal Obstruction (Acute)																															1											1					1	1	2
Other diseases of Intestines																																				1												1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver																																					3		2	1		1					5	2	7
Biliary Calculi																																						1										1	1
Other Diseases of Liver																																								1		1						2	2
Other diseases of Digestive System							1										1																			1											1	1	2
					1	1	1		2	1		2	2		2	1	8	5	2							1					1		1	2	3	4	3	2	5	2		5	2				25	21	46
(6) Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito Urinary System & Annexa.																																																	
Acute Nephritis											1	1					1	1					1						1												1						4	1	5
Bright's Disease																																1	1		4	1	4	1	3	3	5	8	8	4	1		26	18	44
Other Diseases of Kidneys & Annexa																																					1					1		1			1	2	3
Calculi of Urinary Passage																																										1						1	1
Disease of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.																																									2						2		2
Disease of Prostate																																									1						1		1
											1	1					1	1					1						1			1	1		4	1	5	1	3	3	9	10	8	5	1		34	22	56
(7) Puerperal State.																																																	
Accidents of Pregnancy																																		1		1												2	2
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions																																		1														1	1
Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens, Embolism and Sudden Death																																		1														1	1
Puerperal Insanity																																				1												1	1
																																		3		2												5	5
(8) Malformations.																																																	
Congenital Malformations	1																1																														1		1
	1																1																														1		1
(9) Diseases of Early Infancy.																																																	
Premature Birth, Infant Debility, Icterus and Sclerema	13	7	1	2	2	2			2	1							18	12		1																											18	13	31
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy					1								1				2																														2		2
Lack of Care	1																1																														1		1
	14	7	1	2	3	2			2	1			1				21	12		1																											21	13	34
(10) Old Age.																																																	
Senile Dementia																																									1	1		2		1	1	4	5
Senile Decay																																									12	7	15	21	7	11	34	39	73
																																									13	8	15	23	7	12	35	43	78
(11) Affections produced by External Causes.																																																	
Suicide by Poisoning																																		1						1	1						1	2	3
~~Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation~~																																			1												1		1
Suicide by Drowning																																1						1										2	2
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments																																		1			1		1								2	1	3
Conflagration																											1							1						1							1	2	3
Burns (conflagrations excepted)																			1	1			1	1				1						1													2	4	6
Overlaying									1								1																														1		1
Found Drowned																																			1												1		1
Injury by Fall																															1						1		1			1					3	1	4
Injury by Other Crushing (vehicles, railways, land slides)																																			1						1						2		2
Injury by Animals																																			1												1		1
Fracture (cause not specified)																																												1				1	1
War																															1		1														2		2
									1								1		1	1			1	1			1	1			2	1	1	4	4		2	1	2	2	2	1		1			17	13	30
(12) Ill Defined Causes.																																																	
Syncope, Sudden Death																																						1	1	1		4		2			1	8	9
Ill Defined Causes	1																1																														1		1
	1																1																					1	1	1		4		2			2	8	10
	19	8	1	2	4	4	1	1	12	6	10	9	7	5	7	5	61	40	18	15	1	5	3	4	2	4	6	4	7	5	21	12	21	28	27	27	48	37	62	60	64	91	51	67	19	23	411	422	833

TABLE IIIb.

The following Table shows Causes of Deaths of Residents of Exeter registered as occurring in Institutions outside the District; and Causes of Deaths registered as occurring in Institutions in the District, for year 1914.

Cause of Death.	Deaths of Residents of Exeter occurring in Institutions outside the District.								Deaths occurring in Institutions within the District. T signifies Total. $\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$ signifies Outward Transferable.																									
									Public Institutions.																		Other Institutions.							
	Exeter Isolation Hospital, Pinhoe.	Exeter Asylum, Topsham.	County Asylum, Exminster.	County Lunatic Asylum, Bodmin.	Homœopathic Hospital, Plymouth.	Port Sanitary Hospital, Throston, Hartlepool.	2nd Eastern General Hospital, Dyke Road, Preston Rural.	Prince of Wales General Hospital, Tottenham.	Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.		Home Hospital.		Poor Law Institution.		St. Thomas' Workhouse.		Ivy Bank.		Wonford House Asylum.		Ernsborough House.		St. Olave's Home.		Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions within the District.	Total Outward Transferable.	H.M. Prison.		No. 1 Voluntary Aid Temporary Hospital.		No. 2 Voluntary Aid Temporary Hospital.		No. 3 Voluntary Aid Temporary Hospital.	
									T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$			T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$	T	$\overset{\text{O}}{\text{T}}$
General Diseases.																																		
Enteric Fever	1					1																												
Scarlet Fever	1																																	
Whooping Cough													1												1									
Diphtheria, Croup	1																																	
Pyæmia, Septicæmia									1	1			1												2	1								
Tetanus									1																1						1	1		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (not acute)			1										7		2	2	7	7			2				18	9								
Acute Phthisis, Acute Miliary Tuberculosis		1																																
Tubercular Meningitis									3	1															3	1								
Tuberculosis of Joints									2																2									
Tuberculosis of other organs									3	2			1												4	2								
Venereal Diseases other than Syphilis													1												1									
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity													1												1									
Cancer of Oesophagus									1	1			1												2	1								
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc.			1						6	4			1		1	1			1	1					9	6								
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum											1	1													1	1								
Cancer of Female Genital Organs									3	3			2		1	1									6	4								
Cancer of Breast									1						1	1									2	1								
Cancer of the Skin													1												1									
Cancer of other or Unspecified Organs					1				3	2	2	1			1	1									6	4								
Other Tumours (situation undefined)									1	1															1	1								
Rheumatic Fever									1	1															1	1								
Diabetes									2				2												4									
Exophthalmic Goitre									1																1									
Leucocythæmia, Lymphadenoma									1																1									
	3	1	2		1	1			30	16	3	2	19		6	6	7	7	1	1	2				68	32					1	1		
Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																																		
Abscess of Brain									3	2															3	2								
Meningitis									4	2															4	2								
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord		1											1												1									
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy		2							2	1			5	1											7	2								
Paralysis without specified cause									1	1					1	1									2	2								
General Paralysis of the Insane													1						1	1					2	1								
Other Forms of Mental Alienation		1	1																															
Epilepsy			1																															
Diseases of the Ears									1																1									
		4	2						11	6			7	1	1	1			1	1					20	9								
Diseases of the Circulatory System.																																		
Acute Endocarditis									1	1															1	1								
Valvular Disease of the Heart		6							1						1										2									
Fatty Degeneration and other Organic Diseases of Heart		1							3	1			3		2	2									8	3								
Diseases of Arteries, Atheroma, Aneurysm				1					1	1									1						2	1								
Embolism and Thrombosis									1																1									
Diseases of Lymphatic System, Lymphangitis									1	1															1	1								
		7		1					8	4			3		3	2			1						15	6								
Diseases of the Respiratory System.																																		
Bronchitis									2				5						1	1					8	1								
Broncho-Pneumonia									2				3												5									
Pneumonia, Lobar and Undefined									3	1			4		1	1									8	2			1					
Pleurisy									1				1												2									
									8	1			13		1	1			1	1					23	3			1					
Diseases of the Digestive System.																																		
Ulcer of Stomach									7	4															7	4								
Diarrhœa and Enteritis		1							1	1															1	1								
Appendicitis									2	1															2	1								
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction									4	3															4	3								
Intestinal Obstruction (acute)									3	2															3	2								
Other Diseases of Intestines									1	1	1														2	1								
Cirrhosis of Liver									2	1															2	1								
Biliary Calculi									1																1									
Other Diseases of Liver													1												1									
Other Diseases of Digestive System								1																										
		1						1	21	13	1		1												23	13								
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito Urinary System and Annexa.																																		
Acute Nephritis									1																1									
Bright's Disease		3							4				7						1	1					12	1							1	1
Other Diseases of Kidneys and Annexa													2												2									
Diseases of Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.									1				1												2									
Disease of Prostate									4	3															4	3								
Ovarian Cyst, Tumour (non-cancerous)											1	1													1	1								
		3							10	3	1	1	10						1	1					22	5							1	1
Puerperal State.																																		
Accidents of Pregnancy									1	1															1	1								
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions													1												1									
Puerperal Insanity															1										1									
									1	1			1		1										3	1								
Malformations.																																		
Congenital Malformations																							1	1	1	1								
																							1	1	1	1								
Old Age.																																		
Senile Dementia																			5	2					5	2								
Senile Decay		1							2	2			3		11	9			1						17	11								
		1							2	2			3		11	9			6	2					22	13								
Affections Produced by External Causes.																																		
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments		1																																
Burns (conflagrations excepted)									5																5									
Injury by Fall									6	3															6	3								
Injury by Animals									1	1															1	1								
War							1																						2	1	1	1		
Execution																											1	1						
		1					1		12	4															12	4	1	1	2	1	1	1		
Ill-Defined Causes.																																		
Syncope, Sudden Death													1												1									
Anæsthetics (Surgical)									3	3															3	3								
Shock following Operation									2	2															2	2								
									5	5			1												6	5								
	3	18	4	1	1	1	1	1	108	55	5	3	58	1	23	19	7	7	11	6	2	0	1	1	215	92	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1

TABLE IV.

Showing Infantile Mortality during the year 1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total Under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes. Certified ..										
All Causes. Uncertified ..										
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough ..						1	3	3	1	8
Diphtheria and Croup ..										
Erysipelas										
Tuberculous Meningitis ..						1			1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..									1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Meningitis (*not Tuberculosis*)							1	1		2
Convulsions	3				3	1		2	1	7
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis			1	1	2	3	6	1	1	13
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	1				1	3	4	2	3	13
Diarrhœa			1		1		1	1	3	6
Enteritis .. .						3	1	1		5
Gastritis			1		1					1
Syphilis						1				1
Rickets									1	1
Suffocation, overlying ..						1				1
Injury at Birth ..										
Atelectasis										
Congenital Malformations ..	1				1					1
Premature Birth ..	12		1		13	1				14
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	8	3	3		14	2				16
Other Causes	2		1	1	4	1	3	1		9
	27	3	8	2	40	18	19	12	12	101

Nett Births in the Year { legitimate 1117
illegitimate 75

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 89.
illegitimate infants 12.

In presenting this, my first Annual Report, I will ask you to remember the unprecedented circumstances under which it has been made, and claim your indulgence on this account for any errors or deficiencies contained therein.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY H. STIRK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Eng.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Exeter.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the work accomplished that falls under my supervision in the Department for the year 1914, and I trust it will be found to contain matters of interest to you and the Citizens generally.

Until September 1914, the staff remained as in the previous year, but in this month Mr. Ford, the district inspector of the Eastern Division of the City joined the Colors for the period of the war, and to replace him, a pupil in the Department, Mr. L B. Densham, was temporarily appointed.

The division of the City into Districts for the purpose of routine inspection has answered very well, and is, I believe, in every way, economic.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

During the year, under the provisions of this Act, 419 houses were inspected, and the number and nature of the defects discovered and remedied, are set out in the following Table.

Closing Orders were made in respect of 37 under Section 17. Four houses were voluntarily converted into stores by the owners after being informed of their unfitness for human habitation, and their suitability for use as stores.

Fourteen of those in respect of which Closing Orders were made, were demolished by the owners, and the sites cleared.

Eleven were satisfactorily repaired, and the remainder were awaiting the expiration of notices at the end of the year.

With regard to dirty and destructive tenants, I have again to make complaint of the lack of legal power possessed by Municipal Authorities over these people when once they have become the occupiers of houses which have been satisfactorily made fit by the owners.

It is not uncommon to find instances where such tenants have ripped off skirting-boards, cupboard-doors, stair-supports and bannisters for the purpose of fire-wood and the destruction of cemented floors by chopping up wood upon them for fuel purposes.

This class of tenant, provided he can show a paid-up rent book appears to have no difficulty in getting another house, when he has badly damaged, and fouled a decent one. On the other hand, tenants that are reasonably clean, and who are in need of extra accommodation are generally refused occupancy by the owner of a suitable house when a clear rent book cannot be shown.

TABLE.

Houses Inspected	419
Houses Cleansed, Whitewashed, etc.	83
Houses Closed, Represented or Voluntarily ...	45
Houses voluntarily converted into Stores after Notice under Section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909	5
Houses Demolished	14
Rooms Closed for use as a Bedroom ...	2
Floors Re-laid or Repaired	158
Walls, Ceilings, etc., Repaired	111

Roofs Repaired	60
Stairs Repaired	12
Windows provided to Rooms	6
Windows of Rooms made to Open	162
Windows of Rooms Repaired, etc.	125
Yards Re-paved or Repaired	128
Drains Re-constructed	71
Drains Repaired	22
Defective or Insufficient Eaves, Gutters, or Rainwater Pipe	39
Bell or D Traps Re-placed with Stoneware Gullies ...	9
Scullery Troughs provided	33
Waste Pipes Trapped	57
Water Closets provided	1
Water Closets Re-constructed	10
Water Closets Repaired	15
Defective Water Closet Pans Re-placed with Pans of Washdown Pattern and Flush improved ...	83
Flushing of Water Closets improved	53
Water Closets provided with a Window ...	42
Water Closets Limewashed	22
Water Tap provided on Pipe direct from Main ...	25
Work in progress, Visits thereto	1137

Drains Tested, Smoke Test	108
Drains Tested, Water Test	102
Staircases Lighted and Ventilated ...	—
Dust Receptacles provided (Portable) ...	53
Meetings of Owners	2
Dampness Remedied	71
Drinking Water disconnected from W.C. ...	25
Ventilation provided to Floors	46
New Soil Pipes provided	1

NUISANCES.

Five hundred and thirty-one complaints of various kinds were received.

In the main they consisted of obstructed drains, W.C.'s, and sewers, improper fowl keeping, accumulations of manure, refuse, etc., and with one exception, all were dealt with without recourse to legal pressure.

From the tabulated list of nuisances abated, and repairs accomplished, it will be seen that much housing work was done under the provisions of the Public Health Acts; the reason for this being that houses that have not been re-let since the passing of the Housing Act of 1909 do not come within the scope of that Act, and also because the P.H. Acts do not present the same difficulties in their administration as the Housing Act.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR & PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the year was 11,388, full particulars of which are set out in the following Table.

The following figures show the number of Animals Slaughtered at the Public Abattoir and the Fees earned during the year 1914.

Animals.	Number Slaughtered.	Fees Earned for Slaughter.			Lairage, No. of Days.	Fees Earned for Lairage.			Storage. No. of Days.	Fees Earned for Storage.			Total Fees Earned.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cattle ...	1846	92	6	0	898	11	4	6	211	2	12	9	106	3	3
Calves ...	1440	24	0	0	0		—		4			8	24	0	8
Sheep ...	7171	59	15	2	3			3	3			3	59	15	8
Pigs ...	931	23	5	6	3			6	0		—		23	6	0
Totals ...	11388	199	6	8	904	11	5	3	218	2	13	8	213	5	7

TABLE OF CHARGES.

Slaughtering Tolls, including Lairage for two days.			Lairage Tolls per day, after expiration of second day.		Storage Tolls per day, after expiration of second day.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
For Every Bull, Bullock, Cow or Heifer ...	1	0		3		3
For every Calf		4		2		2
For every Pig		6		2		2
For every Sheep or Lamb ..		2		1		1

Generally speaking, the premises have been well-conducted and no complaints were received as to petty thefts, or improper conduct of any of the Slaughtermen.

The Caretaker has discharged his duties to my entire satisfaction.

The practice of meat marking, which, with your sanction was commenced at the Abattoir in November, 1913, was considerably extended during the year, and now nearly all of the butchers using the Abattoir have decided to have their carcasses stamped as having passed official inspection.

I am very glad to be able to report that the use of the Humane Killer upon cattle is on the increase.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 14 private slaughterhouses in the City, four of which are licensed annually, the remaining ten being registered.

Generally speaking they are well kept and conducted.

In one of the licensed houses, the diseased carcass of a sow was found; proceedings followed, and a conviction was obtained.

Forty-eight notifications of doubtful carcasses for inspection were received from the occupiers of the private slaughterhouses.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of inspections of carcasses, etc., made upon request of the Owners was 494 at the Public Slaughter House, 48 at the private Slaughter Houses and 12 at shops. Of this number in only 4 cases was it necessary to apply to the Magistrates for an Order of Condemnation.

There were seven seizures, and prosecutions followed in respect of six of them.

As before, Tuberculosis is accountable for the largest number of the diseased carcasses.

The total weight of meat condemned during the year was 13 tons 11 cwt. 0 qrs. 11 lbs., and of this amount no less than 8 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs. was destroyed on account of Tuberculosis.

There were 27 whole carcasses of beef, eight of pork and two of veal condemned through being affected with generalised Tuberculosis.

In 12 other beef carcasses the disease was localised, and in 82 pork carcasses the disease was also localised.

The following Summary gives particulars of the year's work in regard to meat inspection.

Number of Visits made to Slaughter Houses ...	1274
Number of Seizures and Surrenders of Diseased Meat:—	
(*a*) At the Abattoir	494
(*b*) At private Slaughter Houses, Shops, etc. ...	60
Magisterial Orders obtained	10
Number of Prosecutions	6
Number of Convictions	6

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE.—GENERALISED TUBERCULOSIS.

Beef Carcasses—		
	Bull	1
	Steer	1
	Cow	14
	Maiden Heifer ...	11
		27
Pork Carcasses		8
	Total	35

LOCALISED TUBERCULOSIS.

Part Carcasses Condemned—

Beef	21
Pork	3
Veal	2
	26

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Total Weight of Tuberculous Meat ...	10	10	3	5

Other Diseases (Hydraemia, Septicaemia, Inflammation, etc.),

Whole Carcasses—

Beef	1
Mutton	22

Organs and Parts of Carcasses ...	521				
Weight of same ...		4	12	0	25
Grand Total ...		15	3	0	2

There is no fund or insurance existing in Exeter by which the owners of diseased carcasses that are condemned can be helped out of their loss.

If a beast is purchased privately by weight, and is found upon slaughter to be diseased, the seller and buyer usually share the loss, but in the case of a beast purchased under the hammer the purchaser stands the whole risk. I am convinced of the hardship thus imposed where market value is paid for animals that when alive appear to be sound, and therefore always endeavour to bring the case to the notice of the person who owned the beast before the sale. and invite him to examine the carcass with me. If he accepts the invitation he usually shares a substantial part of the loss, and I am pleased to say that I have never yet failed to convince such an owner of the purchasers need for help.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

Meat—

Pickled Beef	49 lbs.	Decomposed.
Pickled Pork	140 lbs.	,,
Pork	12 lbs.	,,

Fish—

28 Whiting		,,
7 Boxes Kippers		,,

Poultry—	
1 Turkey	Tubercular.
15 Rabbits	Decomposed.
Vegetables—	
Potatoes 2 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr.	"
Canned Foods—	
5 Tins Salmon	"
83 Tins of Sardines	"
8 Tins of Tongue	"
1 Tin Beef	"
7 Tins Pears	"
9 Tins Tomatoes	"
6 Tins Peaches	"

The number of visits made to Food Preparation and Storage Premises during the year was 373.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE ORDER, 1914.

Four animals were dealt with under this Order during the year. Three of them were discovered by me in a shed near the railway station, awaiting removal by rail to a cattle dealer in

London. The owner was prosecuted for being in the possession of tubercular animals and not notifying them to the Local Authorities in conformity with the Order, and he was fined £5, and costs for the offence. The other case was notified in the ordinary way.

The total cost to the Council in dealing with these four tuberculous beasts was, exclusive of the veterinary surgeon's fee, 18s. 9½d.

Shortly after the commencement of the war, this useful Order was suspended.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRY MILDEW ORDER, 1914.

I am glad to be able to report that no cases of the disease was found amongst fruit exposed for sale, or brought into the City.

The disease was present at a few isolated premises in the County only.

During the gooseberry season a number of visits were paid the fruit growers premises in the district, and the market stalls were regularly visited, a fact which undoubtedly acted as a preventative measure against the sale of diseased fruit.

DRAIN TESTING AND IMPROVEMENTS IN HOUSE DRAINAGE.

During the year no fewer than 266 smoke tests were made to private house drains, and in all cases in which new drains were laid (284) the water test was applied to them before they were approved.

The work of smoke testing seems to be on the increase and it is now almost a general rule for intending occupiers of a house to require an assurance from the department that the drains of the house they are going to are sound. This means that a large portion of the time of the inspectorial staff is devoted to this work.

The tabulated statement to be found at the conclusion of this report shows the enormous amount of work done in connection with house drains.

HOUSE REFUSE.

One hundred and ninety-three new dust receptacles were provided to houses in the City after notices had been served upon the Owners, from this Department

At the time of writing this report, some difficulty is experienced in respect of this work, owing to the fact the price of galvanized iron receptacles has more than doubled, owing to the increased prices of materials occasioned by the war.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples taken for analysis under these Acts was 225, of this number **32** were reported to be adulterated. Full particulars of the work done under these Acts are reported by your Medical Officer.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

Under these regulations three samples of cream were taken and examined for the presence of preservatives, and all were found to be in conformity with the Regulations.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Bakehouses on the register is 55. They were well conducted during the year, and all notices that were served requiring limewashing and cleansing, were promptly dealt with.

Three of the old Bakehouses were found to be structurally defective. In one case the Bakehouse was demolished, and a model one erected in its place, the second was entirely remodelled, and the third extended and generally improved.

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS.

At the end of the year the number of Cow-Sheds upon the Register was 37, of Dairies 90 (including Purveyors), and of Milk-Shops 121.

The number of inspections of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops was 202, and the number of contraventions of the Orders and Regulations found and dealt with, was 51.

Much work was done in connection with Milk-Shops during the year, and I hope that it will soon be possible to report that the whole of the milk sellers' premises in the City are sanitary and in conformity with the various Orders governing them.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are five offensive trades carried on in the City, being as follows :—

One of Felmongering, one Tannery, one Fat Boiling and Soap Making Factory, one Bone Boiling Works, and one of Gut Scraping.

All these trades are situate within a short distance of each other, and are well conducted.

In my last annual report, I referred to the provision of an arrangement at the Fat Boiling Works by which a mixture of carbolic acid and tar could be vapourised, and mixed with the fumes from the boiling vats, before they passed through the boiler fires. This system answered very well during the year, with the result that very few complaints were received of offensive smells in the neighbourhood.

If the vapourizing apparatus is carefully and consistently used, there need not, in my judgement, be any need for residents in the neighbourhood to complain.

Generally speaking the offensive trades in the City are well conducted, and the occupiers are very willing at all times to accept any suggestions that I may make to them, which tend to the minimizing of smells emanating therefrom.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings for offences under the Public Health, and other Acts administered by the department, in 21 instances, and convictions were obtained in all cases.

There were 11 for selling adulterated milk; six for exposing or depositing for the purpose of sale, unsound meat, poultry, etc.; one for failing to abate certain nuisances; one in respect of being in possession of three diseased cows contrary to the Tuberculosis in Cattle Order, 1913; and two against a midwife for not giving the required notice of her intention to practice as such, to the Local Supervising Authority, and also for failing to notify to the Medical Officer of Health a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum that she was attending.

I append a summary of the sanitary work carried out, and of the general inspections that were made during the year.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to all the Officials of the Council for their unvarying courtesy, and willingness to assist in the work of the department when asked, and I particularly desire to record my appreciation of the continued help and loyalty that I received from all members of the staff of your Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR E. BONHAM.

SUMMARY
OF
SANITARY WORK

Accomplished during the year, 1914.

Houses and Premises:—

Number Inspected upon complaint	531
Number of Defective Yards Paved	87
Number of Defective Eaves Gutters Rectified ...	32
Number of Walls, Floors, and Ceilings Repaired ...	97
Number of Roofs Repaired	18
Number Cleansed and Lime-washed	51
Windows made to Open or Repaired	11
Ventilation of Rooms Improved	3

Baths, Lavatories, and Sinks:—

Number of Glazed Sanitary Sinks Provided ...	11
Number of Waste Pipes Trapped	82

Work in Progress:—

Number of Visits made thereto	1672

OVERCROWDING:—

Number of Cases Abated	19

DRAINS:—

Number of Smoke Tests made	266
Number of Water Tests made	284
Number Laid or Re-laid	62
Number Cleansed, Trapped and Ventilated	88
Number of Defective Bell and D Traps Replaced by Stoneware Gullies	17
Number of Cesspools Abolished	2
Number of Rainwater Pipes Disconnected	9

COURTS AND PASSAGES:—

Number of Visits made thereto	100
Number Repaved	3

WATER CLOSETS:—

Number of W.C.'s Replaced with Pan of Washdown Pattern	2
Number of additional W.C.'s Provided	8
Number of W.C.'s Re-constructed	1
Number Repaired, Ventilated, etc.	101
Number of Soil Pipes Repaired and Ventilated	34

Number of Flushing Apparatus Improved ...	39
Number Lime-washed	79

EARTH CLOSETS :—

Number of additional Earth Closets provided ...	—
Number Converted to W.C.'s	—
Number Repaired	—

DUST RECEPTACLES (PORTABLE) :—

Number of New Dust Receptacles provided ...	193

WATER SUPPLY :—

Number of Wells Cleansed and Repaired ...	—
Number of Wells Closed	2
Number of Samples of Water sent for Analysis ...	—

SLAUGHTER HOUSES :—

Number of Inspections	1274
Number of Contraventions found and remedied ...	31

BAKEHOUSES :—

Number of Inspections	57
Number of Contraventions found and remedied ...	20

Factories, Workshops, etc.:—

Number of Factories (including Factory Laundries)		31
Number of Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)		109
Number of Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)		—
Number of Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:		
Want of Cleanliness		16
Want of Ventilation		7
Overcrowding		2
Want of Drainage of Floors		2
Other Nuisances		5
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient	7
	Unsuitable or Defective	3
	Not Separate for Sexes	—
Number Employing "Young Persons," etc., reported to Medical Officer of Health		1

Outworkers:—

Number of Premises Inspected	60

Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops:—

Number of Inspections Made	202
Number of Contraventions of Acts, Orders, and Bye-laws dealt with	51

Number of Infected Milk Supplies reported by Inspector	—
OFFENSIVE TRADES:—	
Number of Inspections Made	42
Number of Contraventions found and remedied ...	20
FOOD:—	
Number of Preparation and Storage Premises Visited	137
Number of Defects discovered and remedied ...	13
Number of Fish Frying Establishments Visited ...	21
Number of Defects found and remedied ..	3
ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE:	
Number of Cases Abated	21
ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE:—	
Number of Removals	56
Number of Dung Pits Provided or Re-modelled ...	17
Number of Ash Pits Abolished	1
MEETINGS OF OWNERS:—	
Number of Interviews and Appointments kept ...	214

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:—

Enquiries *re* Infectious Disease	214
Notices of Infectious Sickness to Managers of Schools, existing in Houses from which the Scholars were attending	137
Notices of Infectious Disease to Superintendents of Sunday Schools	50
Notices to School Medical Officer	170
Notices of Recovery to School Medical Officer	92
Notices to Librarian of Exeter Free Library	111
Precautionary Notices to Parents, *re* Infectious Diseases	108
Notices to other Sanitary Authorities, *re* Infectious Diseases	—
Reports sent to the Medical Officer for the St. Thomas Rural District Council, *re* the condition of Patients at the Exeter Isolation Hospital	52

CHART 1 SHEWING WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID FEVER.

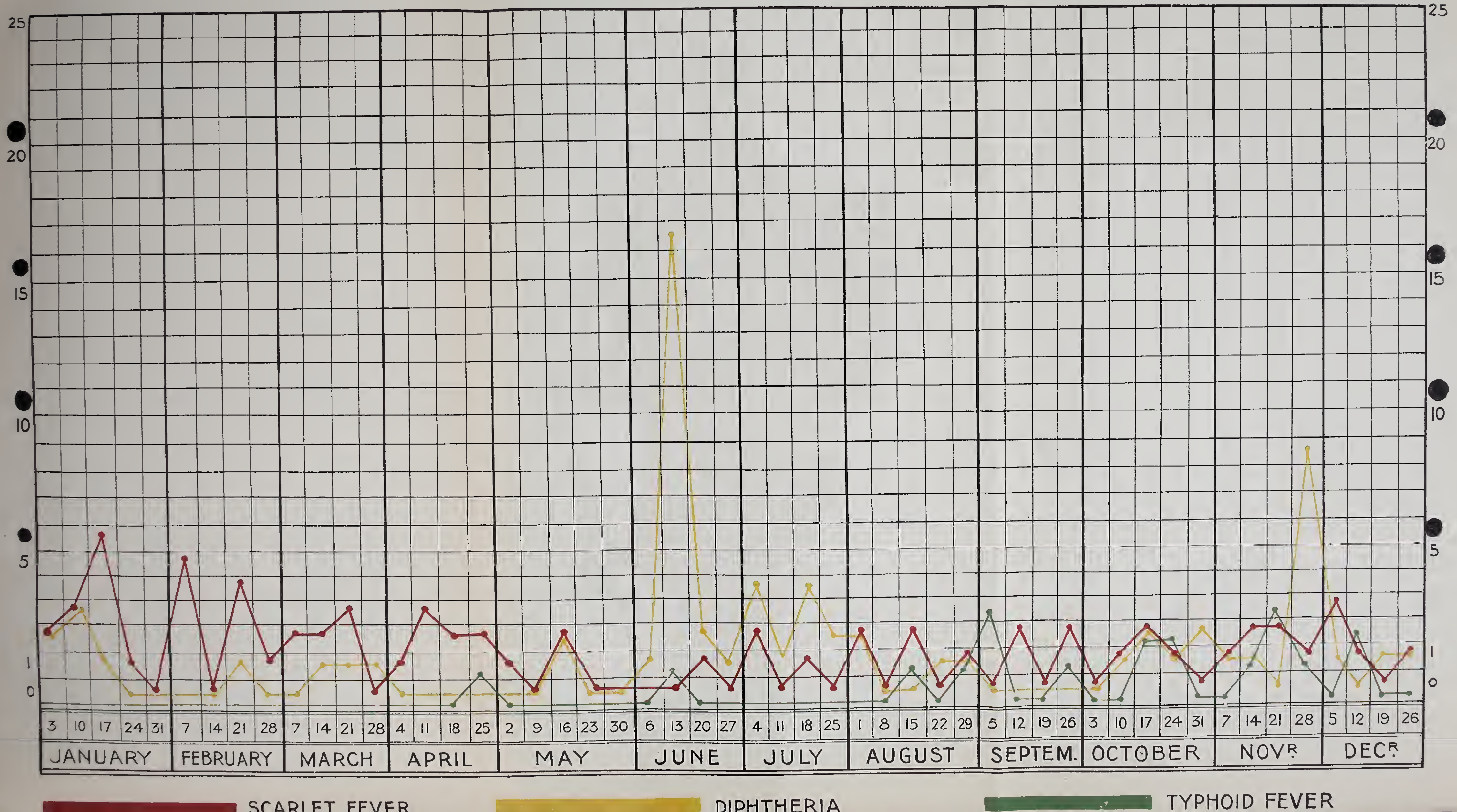
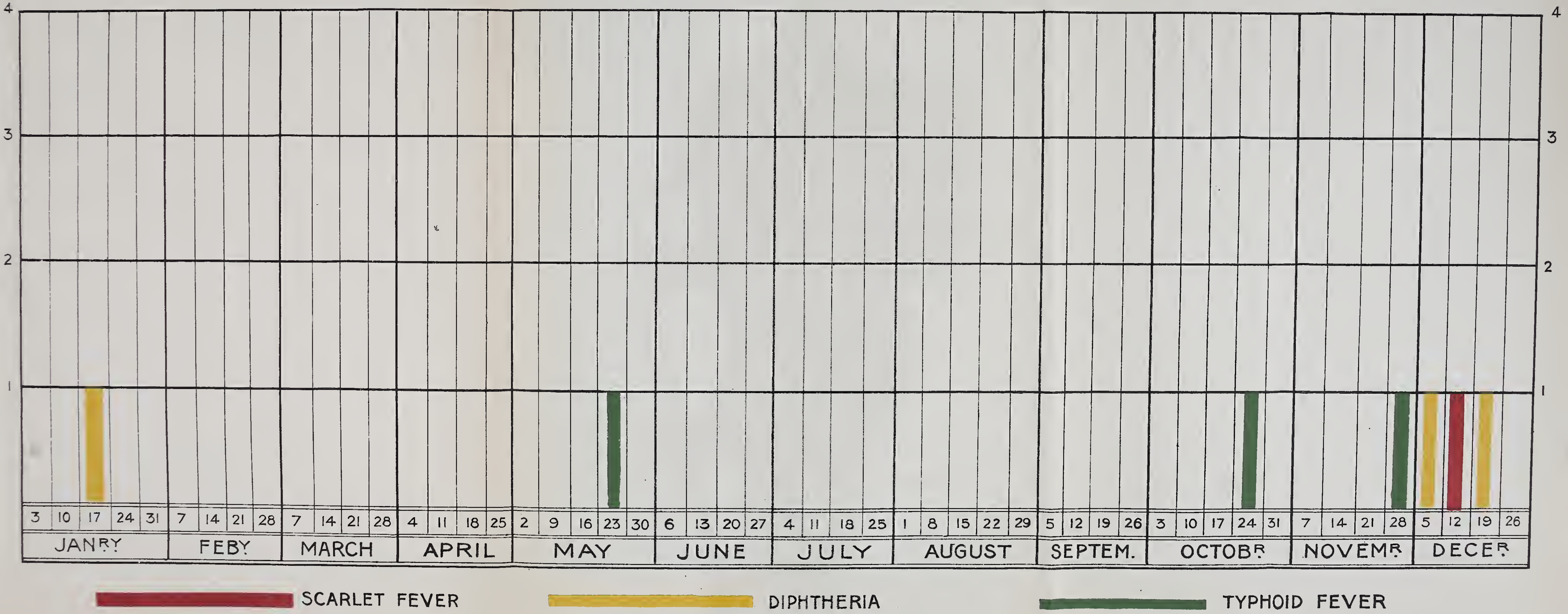
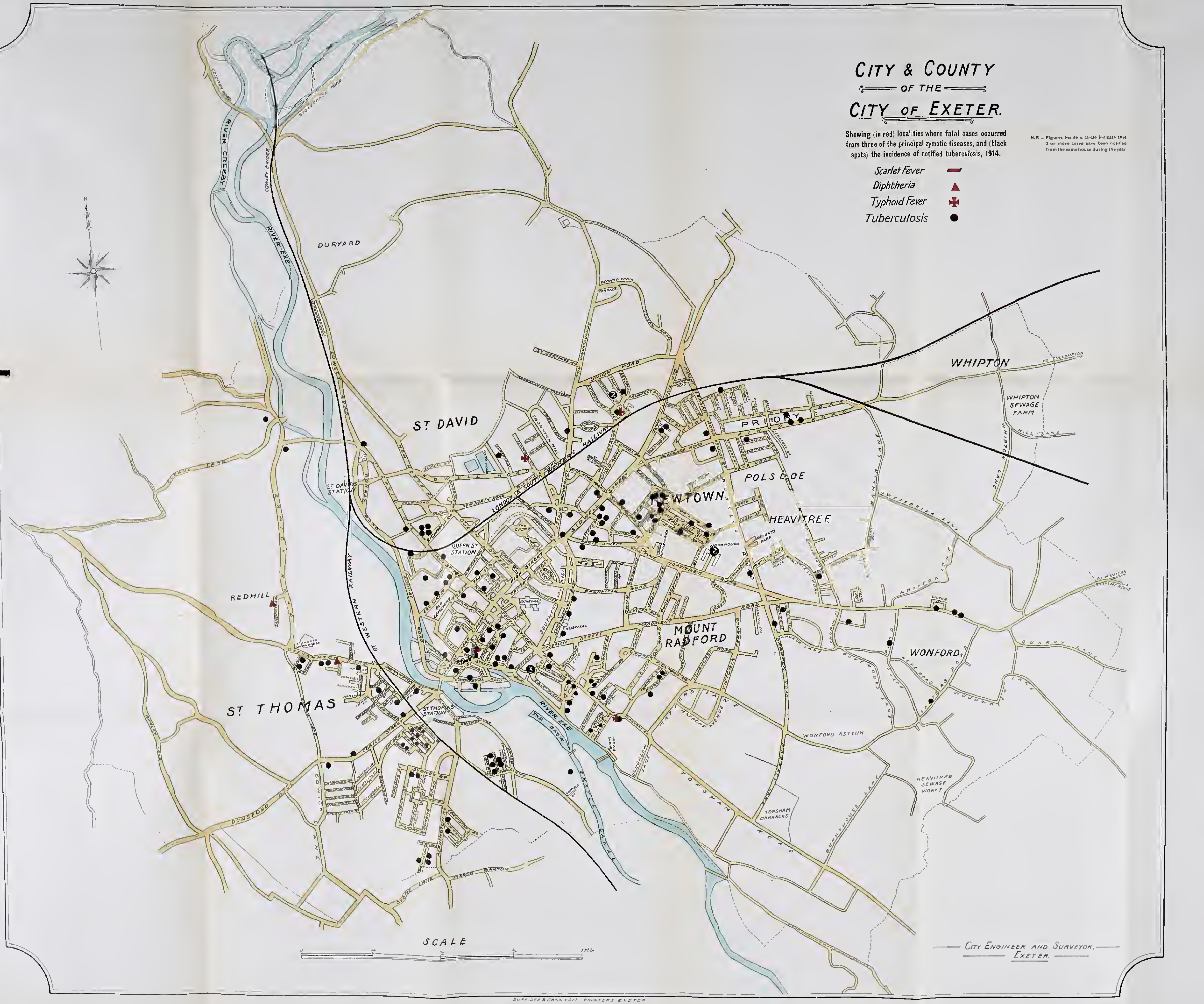


Chart 2 Shewing Weekly Mortality
from
Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.





CITY & COUNTY
OF THE
CITY OF EXETER.

Shewing (in red) localities where fatal cases occurred from three of the principal zymotic diseases, and (black spots) the incidence of notified tuberculosis, 1914.

Scarlet Fever	▬
Diphtheria	▲
Typhoid Fever	✠
Tuberculosis	●

N.B — Figures inside a circle indicate that 2 or more cases have been notified from the same house during the year

SCALE

0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile

City Engineer and Surveyor,
Exeter.

BURRIDGE & CANNICOTT PRINTERS EXETER